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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

*The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful*

JUNE 1, 1944



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*of the*

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July 1, 1944

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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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*The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful*

VOL. LXXIX, No. 11

JUNE 1, 1944

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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

## Editorial

### CLEAN SLATE READY.

Another spring season is going into the record when nurserymen have had all the business they could handle with the labor available. In the past year great quantities of nursery stock have been sold to a demanding public in spite of the shortage of help. More remarkable is the fact that these great numbers of plants have been sold and delivered under trying conditions with remarkably few complaints, in comparison with some other years. Two reasons are chiefly accountable for this excellent record.

The business of the past two seasons has been handled, almost entirely, by what are sometimes termed legitimate nurseries. The peddlers, the fly-by-night firms and the itinerant dealers in culls and low-grade stock have left for easier or more profitable callings. The draft caught some of them; the truck situation hampered others, and the inability to get their usual cheap stock in trade eliminated others. In every state the list of such dealers diminished greatly.

Then the growers of nursery stock, not always able to dig and deliver all they could sell, properly took care of their "legitimate" customers first, dug only good stock and had no time even to look at culls or low-grade stock. High costs and high prices left the hucksters out of the picture entirely.

Thus, several million victory gardeners bought and received nursery stock of good quality, adequately priced and sure to give satisfaction. The public was pleased in 1943 with the stock received from nurseries, in spite of the tremendous handicap under which it was delivered, and consequently orders are testing every one's capacity this spring. Whether the nurserymen have made commensurate profit out of this business is a question, but they are in possession of a high degree of public good will.

With this clean slate at hand, is it not possible to arrange matters so that the trade may continue in this enviable position? Probably it will do so for a few seasons, for probably the demand for nursery stock will continue heavy into, at least, the early postwar years. Mean-

## The Mirror of the Trade

while, the low rate of propagation and the shortage of labor will prevent much increase in the supply of salable stock. The growers, continuing to serve their present customers, will have little or no stock to job off.

In this favorable period, cannot nurserymen through their associations—or even through individual appreciation of the public good will they have gained—develop sales practices which will continue to move nursery stock in recognized legitimate channels of distribution to the public, and prevent disposals of culls or inferior stock which may be foisted on the public by unscrupulous middlemen?

Here is a ready-made opportunity, which may be seized for progress in the nursery industry to an ethical plane long cherished by the established firms in the business. For the guidance of individual firms, perhaps a program of distribution might be worked out through association discussion and action. Among the post-war plans of production and sales, is there not room for still another plan to establish the ethical responsibility of the entire nursery industry in its dealings with the public, a plan which will prevent the reputation of established nurserymen from being brought into question by the hit-and-run tactics of outside operators? Having received public approbation for a splendid wartime job, nurserymen should protect themselves for the peacetime to come.

### SAVING NURSERY SOIL.

Soil conservation has been a topic of general discussion in agricultural and economic circles for many years. In a concrete way the subject has been in the minds of many nurserymen, who deplored the loss of valuable topsoil more than the average farmer. The topsoil of the nursery, whether it be a natural or man-made product, is expensive.

Through the work of the United States Soil Conservation Service, nurserymen have found how they could prevent undue loss of their valuable topsoil. The larger the nursery enterprise the more important the saving becomes. Two examples of soil conservation worked out by the federal agency with prominent nursery firms will present usable ideas to other nurserymen. In this issue are described the methods followed in a prominent Missouri nurs-

ery, and in coming issues will be described what was done at one of the country's foremost nurseries in Iowa.

### WRAPPING PAPER SCARCER.

Supplies of paper and paperboard products for civilian use will continue to decrease regardless of any expansion which may occur in wood pulp output and waste paper receipts during the current months.

Even if military requirements were to remain unchanged, future supplies of paper wrappings, bags and boxes for civilian packaging purposes, as well as for various types and grades of printing and writing papers, will be entirely dependent upon a greater volume of southern output, accompanied by a sharp increase in production of sulphate woodpulp. This, observers emphasize, is due to the fact that currently heavy wartime requirements for paperboard shipping containers of all types, multi-wall bags, and special types of wrapping and industrial paper consume large quantities of sulphate pulp.

Additionally, there has been a gradual decline in the volume of kraft paper and paperboard available for salvage in recent months, despite the fact that aggregate output of new paper and paperboard has shown an increase. The major factor responsible for the reduction in such type of paper recoverable for reuse is the sharply expanded volume of packaged shipments going abroad to the armed forces or packaged goods currently being accumulated in warehouses throughout the country.

### INCREASE POTASH OUTPUT.

The War Production Board has announced that, as a result of increased production, allocations of potash in the form of high-grade muriate salts for agricultural use in the ten months from June, 1944, through March, 1945, will be thirty per cent larger than those from June, 1943, through March, 1944. Requests for allocations still exceed the supply, chemicals bureau officials said.

Improved production technique, incentive wage plans adopted by potash-producing factories and expanded facilities are responsible for the increased output, members of the potash producers' industry advisory committee reported at a recent meeting.



# Soil Saving in Missouri Nursery

By Hugh A. Steavenson, U. S. Soil Conservation Service

The role of good soil in the long-term prosperity of a nursery business can scarcely be overstressed. Wherever nursery enterprises have flourished over a period of years, the soils have been, almost without exception, peculiarly adapted to the kinds of stock produced. But nowhere is soil character a stable, unchangeable quality.

Nursery cropping can be one of the harshest kinds of land use. So the nurseryman who is fortunate enough to possess the kind of land that makes for a prosperous business has the choice of preserving the good qualities of his soil or constantly seeking new lands as he exploits his old. Today these new lands are pretty much a memory.

This article, and two others to follow, tell about soil conservation practices adapted to two old and successful nursery establishments. The axiom that long-time prosperity goes hand in hand with good soil is admirably borne out in either instance. Today these nurseries are managing their soils so they may merit the term "good" indefinitely.

The site of the Neosho Nurseries Co. at Neosho, Mo., was a happy selection. When this nursery was established, not much in the way of soil maps existed. But today the soil maps of Missouri show that the Neosho nursery grounds are almost smack in the center of a restricted area of Newtonia silt loam. This few-square-mile island of Newtonia soil is unexcelled anywhere in the whole of southwest Missouri. One can travel east to west 400 miles across the Ozark region without finding anything quite like it. It is tops for general farming and for general nursery stock production.

The 400-odd acres of this prized Newtonia soil in the Neosho nurseries, orchards and stock blocks are gently rolling and consequently provide good drainage—and the opportunity for serious topsoil losses through erosion.

A. E. Weston, president of the Neosho Nurseries Co., pointed out: "A recent soil survey which compared present tilled areas with virgin soils showed my farm to have lost thirty-eight per cent of its topsoil. We have been spending hundreds of dollars building up the soil, and then we let it wash away. If we go on

losing soil at this rate, the next generation will be without means of making a living from their heritage."

The conservation plan Mr. Weston now has in operation is designed to return immediate benefits in increased fertility and conservation of rainfall, as well as provide a heritage for future generations. Mr. Weston, with planning assistance by Jack Dünn, Roger Sherman and Jerry Schroeder, of the local United States Soil Conservation Service office, terraced and planted on the contour some 266 acres of nursery and orchard; constructed 11,000 feet of terrace outlet to carry the surplus water safely from his fields; arranged a rotation of nursery crops with legume sod crops which will maintain the soil in good heart; applied limestone where necessary; constructed one circular masonry dam, and ripped one roadway (the only instance where complete erosion control called for something other than use of vegetation plus terracing and contouring).

The essence of the soil and moisture conservation plan for the Neosho Nurseries Co. involves the simple idea of securing a greater absorption of rainfall and causing the excess to "walk" rather than run off. Serious water erosion occurs only where water runs off an unprotected slope. The rainfall that percolates into the soil is mostly saved for plant growth, at least in loams with good humus content under midwest conditions.

Absorption of rainfall can be greatly increased by a number of factors, such as increasing the humus content of the soil, and especially by maintaining the land in a sod crop as much as possible. For example, under typical Missouri conditions on a moderate slope of eight per cent, it has been found that 9.85 inches runoff occurs per year when land is in row crops, while only 3.24 inches runoff occurs when the same land is in grass or pasture. Generous additions of organic matter make the soil more spongelike and receptive to rainfall, in addition to the well known benefits to soil fertility.

During heavy and prolonged rains—the kind that causes erosion grief—organic matter has a cumulative effect on water intake. In one representative test, a loam soil absorbed one and two-thirds inches of water. When eight tons of manure were added per acre, the infiltration rate in the same period was slightly over three inches; with sixteen tons of manure the infiltration stepped up to four and two-thirds inches.

And this matter of saving moisture for nursery crop growth is vital. In the midwest it is not uncommon to see the season's growth of fruit trees, forest planting stock or ornamentals cut to half normal by a few weeks of summer drought.

Now when land in nursery stock is rotated with sods of clover or grass, or both, the residual effect of



A single heavy rain gutted the soil between the uphill and downhill rows of this cherry block. The wattle dams in the background helped to halt the big gullies, but had no effect on the over-all erosion problem. How many years longer can this field last?

these soil builders on runoff and infiltration is profound. The effect of increased organic matter has been cited, but the added effect of decaying root fibers in the soil, increasing porosity and staying soil movement is also important. It has been found that a given amount of barren soil from a cornfield (similar to a nursery

higher rate than muddy water. With the cover crops in full growth, runoff is reduced to a minimum. Sweet clover when plowed under is one of the best crops to increase the organic matter content of soils, and this increase in organic matter—the crop residue—remains to increase absorption, reduce runoff and tie down soil

residual effect of the sweet clover-soybean combination greatly deters erosion during the months and years the soil is laid bare by plow and cultivation, other controls must come into the picture to give year-around protection. Because nursery stock is clean-tilled, erosion-control practices during these open years must be largely mechanical in nature. In the case of the Neosho Nurseries Co. this means terraces with contour tillage.

Terraces are simply a practical means of taking the water around the hill and easing it down the slope. The nursery terraces are of the broad-base type with such a well rounded ridge that they offer no interference to any equipment or operation. Besides "walking" surplus water off the fields, the terraces serve as a guide to the contour operations of plowing, disking, harrowing and marking rows.

Nor can the effect of these contour tillage operations be overemphasized in increasing absorption and reducing runoff. With rows uphill and downhill, each cultivator furrow and each wheel track become a gutter to facilitate runoff and create gullies; with rows running across the slope on the contour, each plow furrow, each wheel mark, each lister ridge forms a reservoir to retain water and facilitate absorption. And here a special advantage accrues to nursery stock on the contour—each row of fruit trees or shrubs or perennials on the contour becomes a stout buffer, a kind of wicker dam to impede the downhill movement of water and soil.

Practical conservation for nurseries will vary according to soil, cli-



Not a weed nor spear of grass in this stock block—and scarcely an inch of topsoil. This scene from a midwest nursery is a soil tragedy common in most nursery sections.

field) was eroded away in eighteen minutes under artificial rainfall, while the same amount of soil bound by the mass of roots in a bluegrass sod required four hours and twenty minutes to erode.

At Neosho all of these moisture absorption principles are brought into play by a rotation that is as simple as it is effective. After a crop of nursery stock is removed, the land is seeded to a sweet clover cover crop. The sweet clover is seeded with or without a small grain, depending upon the time the nursery stock is removed and the need of producing straw or hay. At any rate, an erosion-resistant cover is soon developed that increases in density as the growing season progresses. Early the following summer when the sweet clover growth is rankest and in full bloom (about June 1) it is turned under, and the soil is immediately worked and seeded either to cowpeas or soybeans.

During wartime it seems good policy to harvest the bean crop for seeds, but in normal times a greater dividend would probably be secured by handling this crop as a green manure. Thus while the land is in sweet clover or soybean cover, a mass of vegetation exists to intercept the force of dashing rains. As much as one-half inch of rain may be retained on the leaves and stems of a good stand of clover. The water that does reach the ground has had its sting removed and does not churn up muddy runoff. Clear water is absorbed at a much

particles when the land is returned to nursery stock.

Formerly large quantities of stock yard manure were applied to the grounds. Today the green manure system obviates the need for manuring except in special instances.

When continuously in a close-growing cover, land like that of the Neosho Nurseries Co. needs no other protection to reduce erosion to insignificance. But because the land is, after all, nursery land, it is usually necessary that it be in nursery stock at least half of the time. Though the



Superintendent Kritz, of Neosho Nurseries Co., and District Conservationist William Shotwell, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, discuss effect of contour rows in halting soil and water loss. "Each wheel mark, each cultivator furrow, each row of trees on the contour is a dam to hold the rainfall until it can soak into the soil," explains Shotwell.



Superintendent Kritz appraises a field scheduled for nursery stock on the contour next year. The stand of soybeans was preceded by 2-year sweet clover, which was plowed under. He expects to produce an unusually fine block of fruit trees with little or no soil loss following this kind of treatment.

using large or moderate quantities of fertilizer. On the other hand, the experiments are not sufficiently extensive to warrant the conclusion that this method of fertilization has no merit. Further study may show how to use the plow-under procedure advantageously. The results are submitted as a progress report only and may serve to prevent the assumption that because this method of fertilizer application has been found beneficial for corn under soil and climatic conditions prevailing in another state, it has universal application to all crops grown under Michigan conditions.

#### SPEEDS COMPOSTING.

A method of composting whereby complete breakdown of material is achieved in a few weeks differs from ordinary composting only in the introduction of air vents into the base of the heap.

Materials are placed in a concrete bin 3x8 feet and two feet nine inches deep, divided midway by a partition. At the bottom of each container a 12-inch square is dug out and covered with heavy wire netting. Leading to the outside from each 12-inch square is a 9-inch pipe. The indraught of air through these pipes appears to stimulate the heating process. Larger pipes slow down combustion. Material placed in one container is turned into the other in three weeks and is ready for use a month or six weeks later. Wood shavings and sawdust, if used in small quantities, quickly disappear, reports the New Zealand Journal of Agriculture.

mate, the nursery cropping program and the individual peculiarities of each nursery. But everywhere the good conservation plan is built around proper use of vegetation supported by simple mechanical measures, such as contouring and perhaps terracing. The common, locally used grasses, legumes and cereals can be adapted to the rotation of almost any conceivable nursery production schedule. Contouring, terracing and other mechanical aids to conservation are equally simple to apply today. Level lines for contour operations may be laid out by any nursery employee using a simple hand level, although the design of terrace lines and outlets requires some technical aid.

usually applied. Furthermore, fertilizer deposited under the furrow slice should be in more moist soil where roots should be able to utilize it better during dry periods than when it is dropped nearer the surface. However, before drawing definite conclusions regarding the merits of the method, it is well to look at the results of carefully controlled experiments.

After description of the experiments, Mr. Millar asserts that the results do not offer a basis for the conclusion that applying fertilizer by means of the recently developed attachment to the plow (which puts the fertilizer in the bottom of the furrow) is an effective means of

#### TEST FERTILIZERS IN PLOW-UNDER METHOD.

The method of plowing under fertilizer finds no approval in tests made at the Michigan agricultural experiment station, according to an article by C. E. Millar, of the section of soil science, in the February issue of the station quarterly bulletin. He discusses experiments started in 1930 at East Lansing, in which 300 pounds of 2-12-6 fertilizer were applied for corn by eight different methods.

He concedes that a number of factors, both theoretical and practical, cause this method of application to be favored. For example, the attachments for distributing fertilizer are not expensive, and the application may be made at plowing time, when there is usually not so much rush as at planting time, when fertilizer is



All of the Neosho Nurseries Co. new orchard plantings are on the contour. This photo of Mrs. J. V. Smith's peach orchard at Greer, S. C., shows what contour planting can mean. This is the oldest peach orchard in South Carolina—planted in 1906. The trees are still vigorous and produce from 350 to 400 bushels per acre.



## Coming Events

### A.A.N. MEETING PROGRAM.

The annual meeting of the board of governors of the American Association of Nurserymen, to be held at the Hotel Netherland-Plaza, Cincinnati, O., will comprise three business sessions, each beginning with luncheon at 12:30 p. m., July 11, 12 and 13.

At each of the three luncheons, a speaker representing one of the industry's major market outlets will discuss the postwar plans in his field. Outlets covered will be housing, parks and parkways, highways and commercial fruit production. One of these subjects will be presented at a business session beginning at 10 a. m., July 13. Announcement will be made later regarding the speakers, but it can be said that each is outstanding in his respective field.

Meetings at the Netherland-Plaza, Cincinnati, will begin Sunday, July 9. The Ornamental Growers' Association will convene at 9 a. m. that day and again at the same hour on July 10. All-America Rose Selections, Inc., will meet July 9 at 10 a. m.; National Association of Plant Patent Owners, July 10, at 10 a. m.; Wholesale Fruit Tree Growers' Association, July 11, at 9 a. m., and National Nurserymen's Protective Association, July 12, at 9 a. m.

### NEWARK ROSE FESTIVAL.

The rose festival will be held again at Newark, N. Y., this year, and the rose fields of Jackson & Perkins Co. look well, in anticipation of the event. Early plans are for broadcasts by Mary Margaret McBride on June 16 and by the Old Dirt Dobber on June 17. The following week-end, June 24 and 25, will be featured a rose arrangement week-end with six stars from metropolitan New York, according to E. S. Boerner.

### TEXAS CONVENTION PLANS.

The Texas Nurserymen's Association will hold its convention at Houston this year, August 22 to 24. Business sessions will be held at the Rice hotel.

Frank Cornelius, Sr., as chairman of the arrangements committee, has appointed Mrs. Paul Teas, of Houston, chairman of a committee to entertain the women attending the convention. She will be assisted by Mrs. Mancill Allen, Mrs. F. S. Cornelius,

Jr., and Mrs. R. C. Suggs. Mrs. Teas promises that the ladies will not have a dull moment while at the convention; in fact, she promises that every woman present will enjoy herself and will want to come to Houston again. More about this later.

It is suggested that those who will attend the convention write for reservations as soon as possible, addressing their letters to F. S. Cornelius, Sr., P. O. Box 1762, Houston, Tex.

### TOWNSEND LAND SOLD.

All of the farms and other real estate of the nursery firm known as E. W. Townsend & Sons, Salisbury, Md., were sold at public auction at Salisbury May 13. The real estate brought about \$73,000, and personal property sold for about \$15,000.

The office, packing houses and some of the land were purchased by L. Sherman Townsend. Some land was also bought by Ernest W. Townsend, Jr., but the greater portion was sold to other purchasers.

It is said that the Townsend brothers will go into business again, but that each will have a separate establishment and operate as an individual firm.

### GEORGIA PRESIDENT.

This year's president of the Georgia Nurserymen's Association, John H. Baird, was born and reared in Monmouth county, N. J., the son of a nurseryman. He and his father grew the first 100,000 peach trees that were planted by the late J. H. Hale on his large plantation near Fort Valley, Ga.

In 1897, soon after Mr. Hale established his orchards, Mr. Baird moved to Fort Valley to manage the Hale orchard and nursery there. Among 1,000 Early Rivers peach trees purchased by Mr. Hale from Mr. Baird's father and planted in Connecticut, one tree was different and outstanding, later being named the J. H. Hale peach. The first orchard of J. H. Hale trees was planted at Fort Valley.

Mr. Baird remained manager for Mr. Hale until the latter's death in 1917 and then purchased his plantation at Fort Valley. It is now called Baird's Georgia Nurseries. There are approximately 900 acres of land in the plantation, of which thirty-five acres are in nursery stock and approximately 200 acres in peach orchards. Much of the remaining land is being used for the production of

grain and other crops needed for the war effort. The nursery contains principally ornamental plants, chiefly broad-leaved evergreens.

### HUBERT BOYD OVERSEAS.

Word has just been received that Pvt. Hubert P. Boyd has landed in Africa. Hubert is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Boyd, of the Boyd Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn.

He was drafted in November and was a senior in high school, where he had been president of the Hi-Y Club, treasurer of the middle Tennessee Hi-Y organization and president of the junior and sophomore classes. Last year he attended Boys' State at Lebanon and was sponsored by the McMinnville Rotary Club.

Hubert reported to Camp Shelby, Miss., after passing his physical examination and was then transferred to Camp Wheeler, Ga., where he was given his basic training. After the customary furlough, he reported to Fort Meade, Md., April 6. From all indications, he landed in north Africa about May 1. His address is Pvt. Hubert P. Boyd, ASN. 34887301, Inf. Co. G., A.P.O. 15243, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

WINSTON PARKER, formerly in business at Moorestown, N. J., is now in the service.

ROBERT S. JOHNSTON, of Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc., Easton, Md., has just been accepted for the navy. His brother-in-law, E. Sam Hemming, reports that current business is more than can be handled with the labor available. Since customers are considerate, almost the usual volume is being maintained with barely one-third of the former labor force.



John H. Baird.



# Plants for Bold Effects

By C. W. Wood

One would naturally expect to find a host of stately plants in the autumn garden, if for no other reason than that they have a long time to grow tall, but one is doomed to disappointment unless more fortunate than I have been. The most important plant of that season which I know is *Helenium autumnale* in a few of its forms. One should remember that not just any *helenium* will answer our present purpose, because modern plant breeders seem to have coveted early flowering and what one calls "orderly" growth over the tall, picturesque looseness of the typical sneezeweed. As a result, we have the prim 30-inch growth of *Moerheim Beauty* instead of the 6-foot or more of the type as it grows in moist places in north Michigan. So far as flowers are concerned, it makes no difference which kinds one grows, for they are all floriferous, but if one wants stately growth it will be necessary to do some choosing. If choice falls on *Chipperfield Orange*, the reward will be large flowers of bright orange yellow with brick-red markings; if on *peregrinum*, one may expect large brown-red flowers. In either case, high culture will produce plants to six feet in height and give us one of autumn's boldest effects.

A leading mail-order dealer who formerly listed three or four perennial sunflowers told me a few years ago that lack of demand has caused him to drop them from his list. That is unfortunate, because a good selection of sunflowers is a valuable adjunct to the landscape and, of course, the tall ones are valuable in the production of bold effects. It is easy to understand, however, that when one has to depend upon the printed word to do one's selling the handicap of the word "sunflower" could not easily be overcome. If, on the other hand, selling is done directly to the gardener, a showing of a few stately kinds should be the means of selling the plants, especially to those looking for bold effects.

If I were to make a choice of the stately sunflowers, it would unhesitatingly fall on *Helianthus orgyalis*, whose ample tufts of long, willow-like leaves, not coarse in the way of many sunflowers, and long plumes of single yellow flowers, three or four inches across are one of the joys of the September and October garden.

Although it demands little care, it needs a fertile soil to make it stretch up to a height of ten feet, but it is then that the plant, with its leafy stems and 4-foot flower spikes, is sure to attract attention. It has never been a spreader in our light soil; so I should not expect it to be troublesome anywhere.

The double-flowered forms of *Helianthus decapetalus* are also good things for our present purpose. I can scarcely follow Mrs. Wilder when she called them "among the best of hardy plants," but they are far better than their slight use in modern gardens would indicate. If you can get the old *Soleil d'Or*, with its quilled petals like a cactus dahlia, or *flore pleno*, which I have also seen labeled *plenus*, *duplex*, etc., I suspect you would have no trouble interesting your customers in them. Good soil should produce a height of five or six feet and, from August to October, a harvest of pretty double sunflowers. As sunflowers naturally grow in moist soil, one cannot expect maximum growth if that condition is lacking, though constant moisture is not absolutely essential to satisfactory results.

At this place, I should like to issue a word of caution regarding another sunflower sometimes placed under *decapetalus* in nurseries. *H. rigidus* of some and *H. missouriensis* of others, but, according to modern botanists, correctly *H. scaberrimus*, it has no connection with the subject of the preceding remarks and, judged by garden standards, is to be shunned because of its inveterate spreading. If you enjoy your peace of mind, you will do well to resist all temptations to introduce these *scaberrimus* forms, including *Miss Mellish* and *semiplenus*, into your plantings. There are other sunflowers, such as *H. maximiliani*, the latest of the species to bloom (October here in northern Michigan), which might find a place in our enumeration, but one would scarcely want to clutter up his garden with too many kinds.

When summer is on the wane, the giant daisy, *Chrysanthemum (Pyrethrum) uliginosum*, shows its worth by giving us large white daisies on tall stout stems, beautiful in myriad associations in the garden and splendid for cutting. In the ordinary good soil of hardy borders,

it may get up to four feet or perhaps five feet in height, with sturdy stems, clean foliage and a quantity of flowers; give it the moisture-laden medium it is said to choose in its native Hungarian home and it may go up to seven feet, making one of the most spectacular sights in the late summer garden. It is, in my estimation, one of the better plants of its season, not only because it is capable of producing the bold effects which interest us at the moment, but also for its cutting value.

Although the day lilies are not often thought of in connection with bold effects, a few of the kinds at least are valuable in that role, especially if they are given generous treatment. I am not well enough acquainted with modern hybrids to make a selection from them, but there are, no doubt, kinds among them that would fit into our scheme. One would not, however, have to go farther than the species to find some admirable material. Take *Hemerocallis luteola*, for instance. As usually seen, it rarely exceeds three feet, yet I know a garden where, planted in deep rich soil at the base of a *forsythia* hedge, it grows more than four feet tall. The common tawny day lily, *H. fulva*, will get close to four feet tall under the same conditions, especially if given plenty of moisture. The citron day lily, *H. citrina*, likewise will give one a height exceeding three feet. In the garden mentioned, the day lilies are transplanted with *Campanula lactiflora* in a strong-growing form (perhaps *C. celtidifolia*), which grows five feet or more tall after the plants are thoroughly established.

It might be well to pause a moment here to talk about the milky bellflower. As this species wanders over Asia from the Caucasus into Siberia, it varies not a little, not only in color, which runs all the way from milk-white to blue, but more so in stature. In the latter, I have had some that never exceeded eighteen inches in height, while others have gone well over four feet, and I have heard of *Campanula celtidifolia*, which may be no more than a robust *lactiflora*, getting seven feet tall. It should be remembered, however, that no form of *lactiflora* will show its true worth until it is thoroughly established, which is not often under four or five years. I know of no

way one can be assured of getting the strong growers at present except to keep growing the species and its forms from seeds until the robust ones show up. Of course, if one of the tall growers can be found, it is readily increased from cuttings in early spring. There is much good material here awaiting the search of the investigator.

Personal likes dictate a lengthy discussion of the cow parsnips; judgment based upon what most gardeners like and how the average nurseryman looks at unusual plants of unknown merits tells me to skip them entirely. So I shall compromise by telling those looking for something really unusual to plant one of the species, preferably *Heracleum mantegazzianum* or *H. villosum*, though the native *H. lanatum* is not to be ignored, as a specimen plant, in deep, very rich, moist soil to see what it will do. If it is the first-named, a stature of eight feet or more (twelve is mentioned in the literature), with divided leaves up to three feet in length and umbels of white flowers as much as four feet across (the umbels, not the flowers, of course), may be reached. But I promised to say little about them and so shall stop here.

It is unfortunate in some ways that modern varieties of torch lilies have so superseded the old kinds that the latter are seldom seen any more. It is denying us, for instance, one of the noblest of the race when it banishes *Kniphofia uvaria nobilis* from our gardens. I remember an Ohio garden of my younger days where this plant was made much of, and it rewarded its generous treatment with 4-foot spikes of orange red from August until cut down by frost in November. What more, one could ask, can be expected in the way of bold effects than a combination of that color and height?

I notice that *Polygonum sachalinense* is recommended as a plant for bold effects. There is no doubt that its height of ten feet or more and its large leaves (to a foot in length) are capable of doing that job, but its recommendation is another matter. Certainly gardeners should be cautioned to provide some effective curb against its desire to cover the entire garden. Far better, in my estimation, is *Polygonum sieboldi* (*P. cuspidatum*), for it has most of the good points of the first-named and lacks its bad ones. It did not grow taller than six or seven feet here, though it no doubt could better that by two feet in richer soil. But it is

far lovelier in flower in August and September, when it displays its clouds of small white flowers in great drooping sprays. It has much to recommend it as a garden plant.

I hesitate to mention the rhubarbs, because gardeners so often look on them as being only fit for the vegetable garden. A further reason for hesitating is that they are seldom available. Perhaps the best of all, *Rheum emodi*, I had once long ago from M. Correvon and lost because of lack of hardiness before it showed its worth. It is said to get up to twelve feet in height under high culture. *R. palmatum*, which may grow as tall as six feet, is sometimes listed in this country. It, and especially its variety *atrosanguineum* with its deep red panicle, would change any gardener's mind about rhubarbs as garden ornaments. Since commencing this note I have searched American catalogues and find the following rhubarbs, in addition to the vegetable garden kinds, listed: *R. nobile*, *R. webbianum* and *R. tataricum*. Not having grown the last two, I can say nothing about them, but *R. nobile* is a really good thing, reaching four feet in height, with curiously shingled bracts. Unfortunately it is not reliably hardy here.

I shall now gather up the loose threads and bring this short series to a close. First of all, I should like to mention *Achillea filipendulina*, as a specimen plant or for massing for bold effects. Give it good soil in full sun and watch it stretch up to four or five feet. Then, when it displays its bright yellow, flat heads during the summer months, one has a really bold plant of not a little beauty. In soil suited to the monkshoods (their needs were recently discussed, so are not repeated now), one should look into the possibilities of *Aconitum fischeri wilsoni*, which may grow as tall as six feet in heavy soil, and *A. autumnale*, a 4-foot to 5-foot plant under good treatment. Hollyhocks need not be mentioned except as a matter of record. Nor will the Italian bugloss, *Anchusa italica*, need much attention. It might be well, though, to mention the fact that its variety *Dropmore* is the tallest of the well known varieties, attaining a height of five or six feet in rich soil. The taller *Michaelmas* daisies, including the deep violet-blue *Mrs. F. W. Fitzpatrick* (six feet), the rosy-red *Mrs. Maurice Lawrence* (six feet) and the white *Mount Everest* (five feet), should also get consideration,

not only because of their stately stature, but also for the splendid landscape qualities of all the fall asters. There is another fall aster, the Asiatic *Aster tataricus*, that I should like to mention in this connection. I have not seen it for several years, but it could no doubt be found in a few eastern nurseries, where it was quite plentiful some years ago. A well grown plant will reach seven feet in height, displaying a bountiful crop of large, violet-blue daisies in October and November, the latest of the asters, so far as I know them. Nearly all that has been said about *Polygonum sieboldi* could be repeated here when we reach the plume poppy, *Bocconia cordata*. That is true as to height, garden effects and, especially, the necessity for curbing its spreading habit. If the latter is remembered, the plant may be used freely for its bold effects.

The cephalarias, like so many of the dipsaceae, are a little coarse for general use, but one at least, *C. tatarica*, is good enough to use for bold effects. It grows six feet tall in good soil, with creamy-white heads in midsummer. It is a good plant for the back of the border or for growing in masses in the shrub border. *Hibiscus moscheutos*, in its form known as *Marvel* mallows, is another splendid bold thing, growing six feet or more high and producing its colorful display during August and September. These mallows are practically swamp plants in nature, but adjust themselves to ordinary garden conditions.

#### PLANES Vs. GYPSY MOTH.

Airplanes are being used in Pennsylvania to help eradicate the gypsy moth, according to a statement by Dr. T. L. Guyton, director of the bureau of plant industry. The state department has united with the federal authorities in using planes for applying sprays and dusts in the infested forest areas.

Permission of property owners has been obtained by the bureau. Borough and city officials, as well as owners of extensive tracts of land, are cooperating in the effort to control the gypsy moth.

The director states that the insecticide cryolite, which is not dangerous to animals, will be used in farming areas and towns. Lead arsenate will be used in forest areas. There will be no expense to property owners, as the work will be done under the plant pest act passed in 1937.

E. F. R.

# More Reports on Spring Business

## Wet Weather and Lack of Labor Widely Hindered Digging and Planting

Similar to reports from southern nurserymen in the preceding issue are accounts of spring business from firms farther north, where the shipping season came to a close in late May. Over a wide area excessive rain and variable weather hindered digging and held up planting by the retailers. Everywhere the scarcity of labor prevented filling orders for such items as balled and burlapped evergreens.

The weather and labor shortage caused concern as to field work and planting in order to produce merchandise for succeeding seasons. More important is such stock for the future in view of the reduction of inventories in most nurseries.

Many report that the public was more interested in getting the merchandise than in discussing prices. Should the demand continue another season in anything like the current degree, scarcities will drive up prices on some ornamentals as they have on fruits. In view of current costs, the consensus is that prices should be higher on those items which so far have not partaken of the advance.

### Weather Hampers in Iowa.

Weather played an important part in the midwest. Writing from Shenandoah, Ia., May 19, Harold S. Welch, vice-president of the Mount Arbor Nurseries, said:

"This spring we have had a very good business. We are still shipping considerable stock, and so it is impossible yet to determine definitely just what our increase over last year may be.

"Prices were considerably higher than a year ago, and many items we were unable to supply to the extent of the demand. However, we have had a good cleanup and are very happy with it.

"We have had many handicaps in trying to operate our business. Of course, the biggest problem of all was labor. However, conditions made it necessary that we better organize our operations, and I believe that we have done a better job in handling our business this year than ever before. I believe that our men have tried harder to get the job done for us.

"We had a very late season. We were unable to get into the fields to do much digging because of frost until about March 20 or 25. After

the weather warmed up we had a lot of rain. The month of April was the wettest April in the weather records. Then the first week of May started out the same way. Since May 10 we have had too much warm weather.

"Relative to next year, a great deal depends upon how our second front invasion works out as to the progress most of us will make in the nursery business next year. If the invasion is a success and the drafting of men is discontinued, I feel certain that there will be a good nursery business for everyone next year.

"Supplies, such as box lumber, corrugated box board and twine, seem to be very tight. And, of course, waterproof paper is the tightest of all. As long as this war continues we are going to have trouble getting enough supplies to pack and handle our orders.

"Prices for next year will be somewhat higher. It is my opinion that prices are as high as they should be. If one doesn't own the stock, it is going to be pretty hard to buy anything at a reasonable figure, because most growers do not have the labor or weather conditions suitable for planting much young nursery stock for future sales."

Brief report of similar conditions came from A. F. Lake, president of the Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.:

"We had more business this spring than we could handle with the labor shortage and unfavorable weather conditions, but now that our shipping is about over, we can truthfully say that we have no complaints.

"We have secured forty German prisoners of war and are getting considerable urgent work out of the way. We cannot give an opinion as to the amount of nursery stock that is coming on for another year or the probable demand because none of our organization has had time to get out and make a survey."

Northern Iowa suffered, in addition, from competition for men from war factories, according to the report of H. J. Deems, vice-president of the Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Ia., as follows:

"The shipping season has been one headache from beginning to end. We got along fairly well in our storage house by using women for packing and wrapping orders. We had a few older men and very few experienced men.

"The greatest difficulty came in our field work. We turned down orders for thousands of dollars' worth of evergreens B&B because there was no need to book the orders when we could not dig them. It seems the public demanded evergreens and did not hesitate with regard to the price. In some cases customers brought their own men to our field and dug the stock with the assistance of one of our men, but this, of course, relieved the situation only slightly.

"We have little planting done for next season. As a matter of fact, it looks as though the nurseries in the country as a whole will show a short crop in one to three years from now, because plantings are greatly reduced on account of the labor shortage.

"Here in Charles City we have defense plants to contend with and, of course, there is no chance for nurserymen to compete with the government contract scale of wages. But I do not believe we could have had more help even though our scale of wages were twice what they are. Manpower is just not available.

"Demand for all classes of nursery stock was good this year, ornamentals as well as fruit trees and small fruits.

"We had many days in which we could do no field work because of the excessive rains. Planting conditions have been ideal as far as moisture content is concerned and it is too bad that stock could not be planted out at the proper season.

"Cost of doing business has increased, and the available supplies for next year are much less. It looks to me as though prices for the coming year or perhaps two years will have to be increased, especially if the demand is partly as good as it was this year."

### Hectic Season in Kansas.

Prevailing adversities required all attention, reported J. J. Pinney, of the Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan., as follows:

"To put it mildly, the season has been hectic. Labor shortages, stock shortages and adverse weather conditions kept us from getting bored.

"There have been only a few days since the first of the year that we have been able to get out in the field and dig. Rain, snow, frost and mud followed each other in endless succession. In April we had well over ten inches of rain, more than three times the normal amount.



"The same conditions that prevented our digging made it difficult for landscape men to plant, so that the demand for shade trees and shrubs was not so brisk as it might have been.

"Judging from the orders that came from mail-order houses, they enjoyed an excellent business and were unable to fill orders for many scarce items. Small fruits and fruit trees of all kinds cleaned up better than ever.

"Most of the winter and spring we had more women on the pay roll than men, and we found that there were many jobs they could do as well as, or better than, the men.

"We have not had an opportunity to make a survey of the supply of stock in this area, but we are of the opinion that the supply will be considerably less than last year. Many nurserymen were not able to get their stock planted last spring, and a great deal of that which was planted was neglected on account of the labor shortage. The wet cold spring this year has made all plantings late, which will result in a reduced supply of one-year stock."

#### Demand Strong in Michigan.

Weather and labor were also handicaps in the Detroit area, according to B. J. Manahan, of the Pontiac Nursery Co., Romeo, Mich., who wrote May 19:

"Nursery business in the Detroit area has been exceptionally brisk this spring, with good demand, fair prices and plenty of buyers, but we were handicapped by cold weather in early April and a wet May and by a shortage of help during the entire period. For these reasons we have been slightly handicapped in getting evergreens dug and jobs completed. All in all, I think everybody has had more than he could do, and if normal conditions prevail, we should end up the season in a fairly satisfactory manner.

"Plantings in the nursery have been delayed on account of rain and lack of help, but we are going ahead with good speed now and we expect to have plantings completed within the next week or ten days."

Similar report came from Henry W. Kleine, of I. E. Ilgenfritz Sons Co., Monroe, Mich., as follows:

"Business was good this spring and would have been very good had more labor been available.

"Demand for apple trees was good and for all other fruit trees and small fruits excellent, retail sales weakening toward the end of the selling season.

"Evergreens were much in demand

by quality buyers. People have money for blue spruce and taxus. Arborvitae and juniper demand was above normal, however. Demand was only twenty-five per cent satisfied, because of the labor shortage.

"Shrubs and vines lagged. There was increased activity in fast-growing shade trees—soft maples, elms and sycamores—mostly by contractors for housing projects.

"Our remaining stock for this coming year is normal and the planting subnormal, of necessity. We believe that for the balance of the year, the labor supply will be the most important factor, which will influence prices."

#### Customers vs. Field Work.

The choice required between current orders and next season's merchandise caused varying decision. From C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Bridgeport, Ind., came this report, May 18:

"We have had a good season, and strange as it may sound, we have been trying for several days not to take any more orders and still be courteous and fair with our customers. It is more important now that we do our field work than dig orders.

"High-school boys have saved us, with adequate help at this time.

"Fruits cleaned up and evergreen sales are heavy. We shall have our usual supply for fall, except on some varieties of shrubs. We are making our usual planting of all fruit stocks, but not so heavy on the ornamentals.

"Do not believe that prices on most fruits will be advanced much, but prices on ornamentals should be higher."

At the same time this report was received from Howard N. Scarff, of W. N. Scarff's Sons, New Carlisle, O.:

"From the standpoint of sales and volume of business, the past season has been most satisfactory. Demand emphatically favored fruits and berries over ornamentals, although more interest was apparent for finished evergreens for home landscaping than last spring. The higher fruit

trees and berry plant prices, I think, limited commercial plantings, and sales were made largely for home gardens.

"Shipments were made and orders filled only by concentrating all available labor in our order department at the expense of field work. Evergreen digging was accomplished only by paying our men a good price for overtime piecework after regular hours in the packing house.

"Abundant spring rains have helped field planting. Fruit stocks are all in the ground and starting nicely. Ornamental planting will be completed next week. Supplemental labor for the summer will include boys of high school age and fifty Jamaicans in mid-June.

"It is still early in the season to anticipate available stocks, especially of berry plants for next fall, but the present indications are that plantings are not so large and labor is a limiting factor, just as was apparent the past season. The unusually heavy spring rains in the northern berry-growing states during April and early May will undoubtedly have its effects on the current plantings as well as on some finished stock.

"Small fruit prices must necessarily be as high as, or higher than, last quotations of the past season."

Charles W. Hetz, of Fairview Evergreen Nurseries, Fairview, Pa., reports:

"We worked this spring with about thirty-five per cent of required labor. Bookings were exceptionally heavy, and we filled most of them to the satisfaction of the trade. We had to refuse retail orders completely and all orders for finished materials after April 1. Many loads of stock were dug by our customers. Orders for liners were at least twice as heavy as normal.

"Our field inventory continues to increase, and we have many acres of valuable stock to crop in the next four or five years. We hope to conclude a normal planting this spring and have just purchased another fifteen acres for new planting."

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with unfilled orders, as reported by Daniel B. Stoner, of the Westminster Nurseries, Westminster, Md., thus:

"While our shipping season is about over, our landscape planting season is in full swing. The shortage of labor has affected us in every department. Our most successful method of meeting this shortage is simply longer hours, harder work and no white-collar workers.

"Our planting plans for the next season will be similar to those of this season. We see no relief in the labor shortage and a still higher demand for plant material. Retail prices will remain about the same, and there will possibly be some increase in wholesale prices on some items that require lots of handling."

**Wet, Then Dry, in Tennessee.**

Excessive rain from February to April greatly hindered business in Tennessee. Then dry May weather periled the stock lined out. The wholesaler's view was expressed May 23 by Henry N. Boyd, of the Boyd Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn.:

"About February 1, when we usually start our shipping season, it began to rain and did not slow up until the latter part of April. Therefore, we could not get into the fields to plant the things we had outlined for the season 1944.

"Because planting was curtailed on account of rain and the scarcity of labor, our planting was cut almost to half of what we had hoped to plant this year. I believe this will be generally true of all nurserymen in this section. If we do not get a lot of rain within the next week or two, our stands are going to be poor. In the month of May we have had only a little rain.

We had hoped to have about a normal supply of stock next season, especially in lining-out plants, but it looks now as though we shall be short on practically every item we list in our catalogue. Production in this section of nursery stock will not run over one-half as much as it has in the past year or two."

As disappointing a season to the retail and landscape firms was reported May 22 by Richard H. Jones, of Jones Ornamental Nursery, Nashville, Tenn., thus:

"Labor shortage affected the demand for small plants and cash-and-carry business because of the lack of gardeners or yard men. The demand for stock delivered and planted was, and still is, more than we could handle. Calls are more than can be answered; so we try to select the ones that promise the best sales with

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*Thuja occidentalis* compacta.  
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<i>Ilex opaca</i> femina Hookstraw	3.25	30.00
<i>Ilex opaca</i> femina Joyce	3.25	30.00
<i>Ilex opaca</i> femina Howard	3.00	27.50
<i>Ilex opaca</i> mascula	3.00	27.50
<i>Jun. chinensis</i> sargentii	3.00	27.50
<i>Jun. chinensis</i> sargentii glauca	3.00	27.50
<i>Jun. chinensis</i> keteleeri	3.00	27.50
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> aurea nana	2.25	20.00

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a minimum of labor for planting. For instance, we avoid suggesting or taking orders for hedges of privet, or for perennials and roses if preparation of beds is necessary.

"Our greatest handicap was the extremely wet season from early February until the latter part of April. The ground could not be worked, and most people could not plant their gardens. As a result, sales of fruit trees, small fruit plants, asparagus roots, etc., were much less than general interest had led us to anticipate.

"Lining-out stock that should have been planted in March is being planted in May at a big risk. Because of the lateness of the season, much of it is being bedded rather than lined in the open field. We had planned extensive planting in anticipation of a postwar demand, but it was impossible to accomplish this.

"Prices have been good and should be higher next season. They do not seem to be an important factor in relation to demand, and had we had reasonable planting weather or plenty of extra help when we could plant, our volume would have been sufficient to make an excellent profit. You cannot work one-third of the time with curtailed crews and handle sufficient stock, even at good prices, to obtain volume necessary for overhead.

"One bad thing in our labor situation was that it was not possible to lay the men off as usual during bad weather, but it was necessary to keep them on the pay roll in order to hold on to what few men we did have. Even then, many left for inside jobs out of the rain and mud, or found jobs at wages higher than we could afford to pay.

"Calls on hand indicate that we shall have more business than we can take care of next fall. We plan, however, to get the work laid out during the summer, so that, provided we have suitable weather, our volume should be increased sufficiently to take care of the volume we lost this spring. (In speaking of volume, I refer to dollar volume in all cases.)"

#### AVERT SHENANDOAH FLOOD.

When the heavy rains caused a rise in the Nishnabotna river at Shenandoah, Ia., quick action by the crews of the Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co. prevented floodwaters from inundating nursery acreage May 24. Damage to crops was slight, according to Paul Wilkinson, nursery manager.

#### BAHAMIANS EMPLOYED. BY HARRISON BROS.

Seventeen Bahamian negro farm workers, part of a group of fifty British subjects recently secured direct from Florida farms for work in orchards, nurseries and poultry farms owned by Harrison Bros., Berlin, Md., are to be sent back to their homes in the British West Indies by the War Food Administration because they violated a government working contract and deserted their jobs.

G. Hale Harrison, general manager of Harrison Bros., said that the seventeen Bahamians walked off from the farm at Ironshire, May 14. They took their suitcases and hitchhiked their way to a labor camp at Hebron, Md., where several hundred other Bahamians are housed. Fifteen of the deserting workmen were apprehended the following day and held in the Wicomico county jail at Salisbury, where they were to remain until deportation proceedings could be arranged.

The group of fifty Bahamian laborers secured by Harrison Bros. early in May is under contract to work in the firm's orchards, nurseries and poultry houses until November 10 of this year. An additional group of 350 Bahamians will be brought in to work for Harrison Bros. during July, August, September and October.

The total daily cost to the firm of each worker amounts to \$4, of which \$3.25 is paid to the laborer and 75 cents goes to the British government. All workers hired under this plan are under contract to their employers and cannot be hired away by any other person or firm during the con-

tract period. The negroes are all young men who volunteered to work in the United States this year to help relieve the labor shortage.

The Bahamians employed by Harrison Bros. at Berlin are furnished living quarters, beds, bed clothing, cookstoves, dishes and firewood without cost, the firm bearing this expense. Last year Harrison Bros. employed about ninety Bahamians on their farms and orchards, and no trouble was experienced.

Harrison Bros. report a highly successful spring shipping season on nursery products and are much gratified with the results. Prospects are for good crops of peaches and apples in the numerous orchards of the firm in Worcester county, Md., being located at Berlin, Ironshire, Newark, Saint Martins and Snow Hill.

#### SPRUCE GALL APHIS.

The galls produced by the spruce gall aphid ordinarily prevent growth of the shoot, and it is advisable to remove them for the sake of appearance, although this practice alone will not control the trouble. A contact insecticide, such as nicotine sulphate, used at the rate of one-half pint to fifty gallons of water, with soap or other suitable spreader, applied in the spring before the buds open, kills the overwintering females and gives control. The same treatment will also control the Sitka spruce gall aphid, which occurs on blue, Engelmann and Sitka spruces.

#### FRENCH LILACS

French Lilacs are a specialty with us. Check with us on your requirements for shipment during the Fall of 1944.

Also for a complete line of

PEONIES — SHRUBS — TREES  
AND EVERGREENS

#### BRYANT'S NURSERIES

ARTHUR BRYANT & SON  
PRINCETON ILLINOIS

1887

1944

#### WE OFFER FOR 1944

our usual line of

SHRUBS EVERGREENS  
FOREST AND SHADE TREES  
VINES AND CREEPERS

Trade List mailed on request.

#### FOREST NURSERY CO., INC.

J. R. Boyd, Pres. McMinnville, Tenn.

#### KOSTER NURSERY

Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Taxus, Junipers, Lilacs, Maples, Dogwood and other items in lining-out and smaller specimen sizes.

For complete line refer to issue of February 15 or March 1, 1944, or write for our price list.

Division of

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"A friendly, efficient sales service"

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A complete line of well grown hardy plant material  
Evergreens and Lining-out Stock

## FOR COMPLETE LISTING

FRUITS—BERRIES—VINES  
SHADES—SHRUBS—LINERS  
EVERGREENS—PHLOX.

See March 1 issue of  
American Nurseryman.

**SHERMAN NURSERY CO.**  
CHARLES CITY, IOWA

## We Offer—

### For Spring 1944

EVERGREENS—In a large assortment of PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE, PFTZER JUNIPER and YEW in grades at attractive prices. SOME LARGE SPECIMEN EVERGREENS. SHRUBBERY, SHADE TREES, RASPBERRY 3-yr. transplanted, both red and green in grades.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, 2-yr. in grades.

APPLE, 11 to 16 ins. to 1½-inch caliper, 3 and 4-yr. budded trees, good assortment.

Mail want list for prices.

**THE WESTMINSTER NURSERIES**  
Westminster, Md.

## HEMLOCK

Rhododendrons  
Kalmia — Azaleas

Write for our list

**CURTIS NURSERIES**  
Callicoon New York

## SCARCE VARIETIES

—Double-page Advertisement April 15—

## SELLING FAST

WIRE LIST OF WANTS  
Can Still Supply Some Items

**HARRISON BROTHERS NURSERIES**  
G. Hale Harrison, General Manager  
BERLIN, MARYLAND

## Old English BOXWOOD

(Wholesale Only)

All slow-grown dense specimens. Red clay soil. Priced by height and spread. 18x12 ins. to 34x22 ins. in unlimited quantities. Also large specimens up to 5 ft. Write for price list.

**BOXWOOD GARDENS**  
Mrs. R. P. Rayer High Point, N. C.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS  
SHADE TREES, VINES  
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS  
LINING - OUT STOCK

**BOYD NURSERY CO., McMinnville, Tenn.**

## McFARLANDS' SIXTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa., observed their sixtieth wedding anniversary May 22, at the family home, Breeze Hill. The observance was a quiet one, with only members of the immediate family present, which included Miss Helen L. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McFarland and Miss Stella Foote.

Dr. McFarland has three grandchildren, Lieut. Robert F. McFarland, a glider pilot at Maxton, N. C.; Mrs. John A. Jordan, Jr., Philadelphia, and Miss Julia McFarland, a senior at Pennsylvania State College.

For several years Dr. McFarland was president of the American Rose Society and editor of the American Rose Annual. He has been president of the American League for Civic Improvement, an organization merged later on with the American Civic Association. Probably he is best known for his writings on horticulture and as the owner of Breeze Hill Gardens, which contain a notable collection of roses and perennials. He is also the holder of several awards and medals for his activities in horticultural pursuits. The municipal rose garden at Harrisburg, as well as many city improvements, has been the result of his efforts and interest in his home city.

Dr. McFarland is the active head of the Mount Pleasant Press, known for its production of horticultural books and catalogues. E. F. R.

## "REBUILDING" THE ELM.

As a second line of defense against the threat to the American elm by the Dutch elm disease, scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture started eight years ago to "rebuild" the American elm. First choice will be to stamp out the disease by eradication, but to supplement this program a start has been made in selecting an American elm resistant to that disease and also to phloem necrosis, a virus disease. Breeders are crossing the American elm, the rock elm and the Siberian elm.

Two of the new hybrids are particularly promising and have survived three successive years of heavy inoculation with the Dutch elm disease at the testing ground, at Morristown, N. J. About 35,000 American elm seedlings have likewise been tested for resistance to the Dutch elm disease. Out of these, one single American elm has been found which has withstood the disease.

## RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.

Grafted, hardy varieties only.

## AZALEA KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS.

Named varieties; the hardiest of all Azaleas for landscape work.

## KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE.

Perfectly shaped; transplanted.

## EUROPEAN BEECH.

Fine specimen. Also fastigiata, pendula, Riversi.

## LILACS.

The best collection of choice varieties.

## FLOWERING JAPANESE CHERRIES.

Three outstanding varieties.

## CRAB APPLES.

Young, thrifty plants, selected varieties.

## LABURNUM VOSSI.

Grown in standard form.

## BAGATELLE NURSERY

Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

P. M. Koster, Mgr.

Please make request for our catalogue on business stationery.

**Rhodos**  
BOTH NATIVE  
AND NURSERY GROWN  
**KALMIA AZALEAS**  
Hemlocks and Pieris  
**La Bars'**  
STROUDSBURG PA.

Nursery Stock at  
Wholesale Only.

**ARTHUR DUMMETT**  
61 W. Grand St. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

## Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens

Write For Our Wholesale Trade List  
**W. & T. Smith Corporation**  
Telephone 2689 GENEVA, N. Y.

## BUXUS SEMP. WELLERI

(Weller's Hardy Northern Type)  
Only Boxwood proved hardy in Northern States for Twenty Years.  
Ask for our Perennial catalogue.  
**WELLER NURSERIES CO., Inc.**  
Leading Perennials Growers  
Holland, Mich.

## SHEPARD NURSERIES

Growers and Distributors of  
**ORNAMENTAL NURSERY STOCK**  
60 acres growing. Skaneateles, N. Y.



# This Business of Ours

*Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen*

*By Ernest Hemming*

## BOXWOOD.

Anyone who has worked with boxwood much knows how endless is the variation of the different types. Even such fixed kinds as those catalogued as *Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa* I have found so extremely variable that, for practical purposes, it is a good plan to group them according to their annual growth. The following is a table of the different kinds, giving the comparative annual growth under normal nursery cultivation:

*Buxus sempervirens*, 5 to 6 inches.

*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*, 1 to 2 inches.

*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*, 1½ to 2 feet.

The above kinds are largely propagated from old plants from colonial gardens in Maryland and Virginia.

Some years ago when I visited the herbarium at the Arnold Arboretum, trying to find out something about the nomenclature, Dr. Alfred Rehder, author of the "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs," agreed with me that the form known as *Buxus sempervirens arborescens*, true tree box, was most likely the type from which the others were derived. It does seem logical that the tree box, valued for its heavy, close-grained wood, is the original type from which the dwarf horticultural forms have sprung.

In the colonial gardens, where the dwarf box was used to edge paths and flower borders, invariably there were found a few specimens of tree box planted as solitaires. These were single-trunk plants sometimes thirty to forty feet high. The possibilities of this plant as a large, fast-growing evergreen have largely been overlooked. It makes superb specimens when planted in suitable locations south of the Mason and Dixon line.

## INSECTS GOOD BOTANISTS.

An old saying of Thomas Meehan, founder of the Germantown Nurseries, Philadelphia, Pa., came back to me the other day at the sight of a lot of Japanese crabs badly infested by the tent caterpillar: "Bugs are pretty good botanists." How did those insignificant-looking moths, about last July, know crabs from any other trees on the nursery? It is a safe bet that if a city-bred human being had had the job of placing the

eggs on a tree belonging to the apple family, he would not have gone about the job so unerringly.

The caterpillars are filthy-looking things when they are all clustered together. Roll your sleeve up and go after them while they are in their tents; remove the tent from around them with your hand—put a glove on if you are squeamish—and put your foot on them. E. H.

## OYSTER-SHELL SCALE.

Oyster-shell scale is a troublesome pest on a number of ornamental trees and shrubs. Several species are known to be present in Illinois. The most susceptible trees are ash, poplar, mountain ash, willow, apple and hawthorn. It seriously infests lilac, dogwood and cotoneaster. It is also found on a number of other varieties of plants in lesser numbers.

The mature scales are dark brown or gray in color and are easily detected on the bark of infested trees. Infestations are usually found to be more severe in the northern part of the state than in southern Illinois.

Dormant sprays of ordinary oil emulsion or lime-sulphur do not readily control this pest. Spraying infested plants with a 2 per cent sum-

mer oil emulsion when the young scale insects are hatching is most satisfactory. No fixed date can be given for application of this spray, since the hatching date varies with the season and the latitude.

At hatching time the small yellow crawlers can be seen swarming over the trunks and branches of the infested plants. During the average season hatching occurs about June 1 in central Illinois and possibly a week or ten days later in northern Illinois. It is suggested that spraying for this pest in northern Illinois this year may be delayed until the third week in June. If spray applications are made too early in the season, before hatching is well under way, effective control cannot be accomplished.—Bulletin of Illinois State Nurserymen's Association.

G. E. KIMBLE has sold the Swink Nursery Co., Swink, Colo., which is being continued as before by the new owner.

## MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. Welch, Pres. - Est. 1875 - Shenandoah, Iowa

--- Wholesale Only ---

"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

## FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS

Washington-grown

APPLE—MAHALEB—MAZZARD

PLUM—Americana and Myrobalan

## California-Grown ROSES

LARGE ASSORTMENT IN BEST VARIETIES

Large growers of FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, VINES and PERENNIALS.

Send want list for prices.

Ask for complete TRADE LIST.

## GOOD TEXAS-GROWN

Junipers — Arborvitae — Flowering Shrubs — Broad-leaved Evergreens — Hollies — Wistarias — Roses.

Cold resistance is inherent in the variety rather than in the locality where it may be grown.

## VERHALEN NURSERY COMPANY

Scottsville, Texas

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Ask for WHOLESALE CATALOGUE No. 16  
1500 VARIETIES  
IRIS AND PEONIES  
QUALITY!

C. F. WASSENBERG - Van Wert, O.

## PEONIES

We can make you special prices on quantity lots.

PHIL LUTZ PEONY FARMS  
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Specializing in matters regarding the nursery industry of America.

Commercial collections.

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Freight bills audited.

## CHARLES SIZEMORE

Traffic Manager

319½ Georgia St., Louisiana, Mo.

For 20 years secretary and traffic manager of the American Association of Nurserymen and well known to the nursery trade.

Reference: Bank of Louisiana, Mo.

## BURTON'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR  
EVERGREEN GRAFTS, TRANSPLANTED  
EVERGREENS, SHRUB LINERS.  
RARE ITEMS YOU DO NOT  
FIND IN MOST LISTS! Write!  
HILLTOP NURSERIES  
CASTOWN, OHIO



**HOBBS OFFER:**

ELM—MOUNTAIN ASH  
BIRCH, Cut-leaf Weeping.  
WHITE DOGWOOD—GINKGO  
NORWAY and SOFT MAPLE  
PIN, RED, BUR, WHITE OAK  
LOMBARDY POPLAR  
SWEET GUM—CRATAEGUS  
THURLOW WILLOW—REDBUD  
BARBERRY, Green and Red.  
BEAUTY BUSH  
PRIVET, Amur and Ibota.  
EVERGREENS, up to 6 feet.

**C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc.**  
BRIDGEPORT INDIANA  
Oldest and largest Nursery in Indiana.  
Established 1875.

**Northern-grown Stock**  
**Specimen Evergreens**  
**B&B**

**Evergreen Liners**  
**Ornamental Shrubs**  
**and Shade Trees**

**J. V. BAILEY NURSERIES**  
Dayton's Bluff Station  
St. Paul 6, Minn.

**WANTED TO CONTRACT**

Apples Cherries  
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to be budded this fall  
and delivered to us in two years.

If interested, write to—

**STORRS & HARRISON**  
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**EVERGREENS**  
Seedlings and Liners  
Hardy Northern-grown  
Inquiries solicited.  
See classified advertisement.

**C. WILSON'S NURSERY** Pombine, Wis.

**LINING-OUT STOCK**

American Arborvitae  
Mugho Pine, compact type  
Colorado Blue Spruce  
**ANDREWS NURSERY**  
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**SMALL FRUIT PLANTS**

Evergreens — Shrubs  
Lining-out Stock  
Send for Complete Trade List  
**W. N. SCARFF'S SONS**  
New Carlisle, O.

**OBITUARY.**

**Wilbur Dubois.**

Wilbur Dubois died May 11, at the age of 90, at Christ hospital, Cincinnati, O., after entering the institution the day before. He had been inactive in business for some time before his death. Operation of the firm of William Dubois & Son had been taken over by his son Robert and his daughter Frances. Another daughter survives, Mrs. Marion Rogers, Cincinnati.

He was a native of Cincinnati and had graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in the class of 1876.

**Robert Lewis Yuille.**

Robert Lewis Yuille died May 1 at his home, at Daphne, Ala., where he had for many years operated the Magnolia Hill Nursery, specializing in azaleas and camellias. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and two brothers.

**ILLINOIS TREE SALES.**

Total distribution of planting stock from state nurseries of Illinois will exceed 3,500,000 trees for the 1944 planting season, which is almost equal to the 1943 season.

Only limited amounts of Norway spruce and Douglas fir transplants were available, and these items were completely sold out by the first of the year. A considerable demand for walnut was noted, and late orders could not be filled. Late applicants also were disappointed in that Osage orange, loblolly pine, pitch pine, tulip poplar, ash and Virginia pine were not available during the latter part of the season. The demand for red and white pine transplants was not so great as was originally anticipated. Farm orders equaled the amount supplied during the 1943 season. Strip mine operators were again the largest purchasers of planting stock, purchasing approximately one million trees.

**NEW PLANT PATENTS.**

The following plant patents were issued last month, according to Rummler, Rummler & Davis, Chicago patent lawyers:

No. 626. Rose plant. Edward E. Marsh, Pasadena, Cal. A new and distinct variety of hybrid tea rose plant, characterized as to novelty by its strong and vigorous climbing habit and the habit of producing profuse flowers in greater quantity than can be found on its bush parent.

No. 627. Cherry Tree. Claude Fairman, near Charlevoix, Mich., assignor to Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo. A new and distinct variety of cherry tree, characterized as to novelty by its late ripening in relation to its parent variety, grown under comparable conditions.

**THANK YOU!**

OUR thanks to our many customers for the business you gave us this season. It is greatly appreciated and we hope it will be our privilege to serve you again next season.

**THE WILLIS NURSERY CO.**  
Progressive Nurserymen  
Ottawa, Kansas

See our half-page advertisement of

**Juniper Glauca Hetzi**  
**New Spreading Evergreen**

in April 1 issue.

**FAIRVIEW EVERGREEN**  
**NURSERIES**  
Fairview, Pa.

**WANTED**  
**BLUE SPRUCE**

For fall delivery  
Sizes 2 to 6 ft.

**ILGENFRITZ**  
Monroe, Mich.



Wholesale growers of the best  
Ornamental Evergreens,  
Deciduous Trees,  
Shrubs and Roses.  
Write for our current trade list.

**THE KALLAY BROTHERS CO.**  
Painesville, Ohio

Book orders early.

**SPECIMEN EVERGREENS**  
**SNEED NURSERY COMPANY**

P. O. Box 798 Oklahoma City, Okla.

Wholesale Growers of  
**SMALL FRUIT PLANTS**

Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries,  
Raspberries—our specialty.  
Limited supply of Hydrangea P. G. in  
18 to 24-inch and 12 to 18-inch for spring  
shipment.  
**FOSTER NURSERY COMPANY, INC.**  
69 Orchard St., Fredonia, N. Y.

### CENTRAL CALIFORNIA GROUP DISCUSSES COSTS.

Central California Nurserymen's Association met for a double-barreled session May 11. Instead of the usual evening monthly meeting, two sessions were held, one in the afternoon and the second in the evening after dinner at the Florence restaurant at Niles. Between the two association sessions the board of directors held its monthly meeting.

The afternoon session was held in the Old Adobe, a century-old adobe house that in early years was the headquarters of the governor of the territory, which is located on the present grounds of the California Nursery Co. It is authentically kept up and is used for meetings of many kinds and as a tourist attraction.

The purpose of the afternoon meeting was to discuss retail prices for the fall of 1944 and spring of 1945. It is an annual affair and has a large attendance, for while no prices are officially set by the organization, it gives those who attend an insight into the local supplies of wholesalers and into the costs of operation under present conditions. The retailers then learn if price trends of the wholesalers will be up or down in the coming year and, by applying their own methods of mark-up, can estimate what changes in prices they should make.

The meeting was presided over by Jack McDonnell, president of the Central California Nurserymen's Association, and different classes of nursery stock were discussed by wholesalers serving this territory. Among those addressing the meeting were George Roeding, president of the California Nursery Co., who read the article in the May 1 issue of the American Nurseryman regarding increased costs in nurseries. This article had already been read by most of those present, and several remarked that until reading it they had not realized how much their own costs had gone up in the past few years. Some admitted that the article had caused them to take time to calculate their own costs, and they had discovered that their costs of doing business had gone up approximately in the same proportion as those of the nursery reported in the article. They had then realized that they must raise their own prices if they intended to stay in business.

Those reporting included H. A. Hyde, Watsonville, on the supply and probable wholesale prices of berries and small fruits; Ray Stuart, Stockton, and George Roeding, Niles, on fruit trees; Ray Hartman, San

Jose, and Paul Doty, Portland, Ore., on broad-leaved evergreens and conifers; James Clarke, San Jose, and Paul Doty, on deciduous trees, deciduous shrubs and flowering trees, and Clyde Stocking and Frank Correia, San Jose, and Frank Raffel, Stockton, on roses. Bedding plants, vegetable plants and other types of stock were also considered.

As might be expected, everyone leading a discussion said that prices to the retailers would be up for the coming year. Reasons given included the scarcity of supplies of all kinds, rising costs, especially of labor, increased demand and the possibility and desirability of getting nursery prices on a parity with prices of nonagricultural commodities.

After the discussions, the members in general devoted their time until dinner as guests of the California Nursery Co., while the board of directors retired to handle routine business matters concerning the operation of the association.

#### Talk on Spray Materials.

The evening meeting was addressed by K. Wilson, of the California Spray Chemical Co. He devoted most of his time to explaining the differences between insect and disease attacks on nursery stock and telling how and why different spray materials were required for different troubles. It was a well prepared and well delivered talk and probably will

## Nursery Plant LABELS • MARKERS • TAGS THE RICHARDSON LINE

**R. R. RICHARDSON, 3314 W. Washington Blvd.  
Los Angeles 16, Calif.**

Started 1933—Still going in spite of depression, war, etc.

### WOOD, PLAIN - PAINTED - PRINTED

THE PRICES BELOW ARE DELIVERED in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

#### WOOD Tree and Pot Labels—our DELIVERED Prices:

Size	Price per 1000	Plain	Painted
3 1/2-in. Tree Labels, Iron Wire	.....	\$2.50	\$ 2.75
4-in. Pot Labels, 5/8 in. wide	.....	2.25	2.50
5-in. Pot Labels, 5/8 in. wide	.....	2.50	2.75
6-in. Pot Labels, 5/8 in. wide	.....	2.75	3.00
8-in. Garden Labels, 1/2 in. wide	.....	6.00	7.00
10-in. Garden Labels, 1/2 in. wide	.....	7.00	8.00
12-in. Garden Labels, 1 1/2 in. wide	.....	9.00	11.00

The 8-in. and 10-in. lengths are packed 250 in carton; 12-in. length, 100 in carton. You can get as few as one carton of a length.

#### PAPER STRIP LABELS—Delivered Prices:

PLAIN WHITE DURA-TAG stock, 7 ins. long, 1/2 in. wide. 1000, \$1.50; 3000, \$4.00; 5000, \$5.50—delivered.

PLAIN WHITE DURA-TAG stock, 9 ins. long, 5/8 in. wide. 1000, \$2.25; 3000, \$6.50; 5000, \$10.00—delivered.

RED DURA-TAG stock—(The RED is COCA-COLA RED PAINT). 9 ins. long, 5/8 in. wide, with the word SOLD printed on front. 1000, \$3.50; 3000, \$7.00; 5000, \$11.25; 10,000, \$20.00.

ADVERTISING LABELS—White DURA-TAG stock, 5/8 in. wide, 9 ins. long, YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PRINTED ON BACK—(How can you advertise better?). Confine copy to 3 lines, 3 ins. long. 1000, \$3.50; 3000, \$9.75; 5000, \$15.00—delivered.

RED "SOLD" Labels with YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PRINTED ON FRONT. 1000, \$3.50; 3000, \$9.75; 5000, \$15.00—delivered.

#### VARIETY LABELS

FRUIT and ROSE NAMES PRINTED ON DURA-TAG WHITE STOCK: ROSE NAMES—Strips 7 ins. long, multiples of 50, 100, etc., of names. (Say whether for BUSH, CLIMBERS or TREES.) Per 1000, \$2.00—delivered.

FRUIT NAMES—Strips 9 ins. long, multiples of 50, 100, etc., of names. Per 1000, \$2.50—delivered.

If you want samples of our Paper Labels a postal card will get them.

TERMS: 5 per cent discount for pay with order, net 30 days.



### SHERWOOD NURSERY CO.

EVERGREENS - Propagators & Growers  
141 S. E. 65th Ave., PORTLAND, ORE.

Abies (the fir) has supplied a number of valuable trees to the ornamental nursery trade. Among these are Balsam Fir (*A. balsamea*), White Fir (*A. concolor*), Noble Fir (*A. nobilis*), Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*), and Alpine Fir (*A. lasiocarpa*).

One of the finest of these is the Noble Fir. It grows in beautiful symmetry, of outstanding bluish-green color effect, and is hardy and vigorous. Single specimens or groups of young trees on the slopes of the Cascade Mountains of the northwest, where it is perfectly at home, will "flag traffic" at any season of the year, whether in the heat of summer or when snow and ice-laden in winter, for it is always lovely. Much could be said in praise of this noble tree, native of Oregon and Washington.

#### Headquarters for . . .

Fruit and Shade trees with vigorous roots and sturdy stems.  
Flowering trees, Weeping trees.  
Shrubs, Roses, Small fruits.

Catalogue on request

**RICH & SONS NURSERY**  
Route 4 Hillsboro, Oregon

save all growers who heard it many dollars in spray materials properly used and in nursery stock saved. Retailers profited from it by learning how better to serve their customers in selling them the proper spray materials for the home garden.

Mr. Wilson also told of the various substitutes which had been found and which were being used under war conditions. He suggested that perhaps some of these so-called substitutes were doing a better job than the original materials and might come into the picture permanently even after the prewar sprays could again be had.

All through the day congratulations were offered Elmer Hoagland, of the Pacific Guano Co. Mr. Hoagland had been one of the most active workers for the association until about a year ago, when he was taken ill. The complete rest from his work and his organization duties had remade him, and everyone was glad to see him back. He started in right where he left off, so far as the association is concerned for when asked to make a few remarks, he devoted his entire time to a plan for a membership drive which he had developed while resting. It was announced that he had been promoted on his return to work and now had charge of the garden department of the Pacific Guano Co. George Hall, who had held that position, was reported to have been made an executive of the company, and while everyone was glad to learn of his promotion, they were sorry that it probably meant he would not be seen so often at the meetings of the group.

The meeting was late in adjourning. Attendance was up about fifty per cent over recent meetings.

W. B. Balch.

#### PORTLAND CHAPTER MEETS.

The annual meeting of the Oregon chapter of the American Association of Nurserymen was held at the office of the Portland Wholesale Nursery Co., Portland, May 9.

The following firms were represented, and several other members telephoned regrets that they could not be present: Borsch & Son, Carlton Nursery Co., Cherry Park Nursery, Columbia Nursery Co., Doty & Doerner, J. E. French, Lewis Nurseries, McGill & Son, Portland Rose Nursery, Portland Wholesale Nursery Co., Rich & Sons Nursery, Russellville Nurseries, Surface Nursery, U. S. Espalier Nursery Co. and Van Veen Nursery.

In the absence of both the president and vice-president, Wayne

## PORTLAND WHOLESALE NURSERY CO.

306 S. E. 12th AVENUE

Avery H. Steinmetz

PORTLAND, OREGON

### Quality Stock

CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED  
EVERGREENS  
SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES  
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS  
FRUIT TREES  
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS  
VINES AND BULBS  
PORTLAND ROSES

The supply of stock  
will be limited in many  
lines during the coming  
season. Early inquiries  
will receive our very  
careful attention.

*Write for our Catalog*

### A. MCGILL & SON

FAIRVIEW, OREGON

*Wholesale Only*

#### GOOD WESTERN-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Fruit Tree Seedlings  
Flowering Ornamental Trees  
Shade Trees

Grown right and packed right.  
Combination carloads to Eastern  
distributing points will save you  
on freight.

### MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Incorporators

MILTON—Since 1878—OREGON

#### OUR SPECIALTIES

Birches—Flowering Cherries, Crabs and  
Plums—Chinese Elm—Hawthorns—Lilacs—Lindens—Flowering and Globe  
Locusts—Columnar, Globe, Norway and  
Schwedler Maples—Mountain Ash—Oregon  
Grape—Oriental Plane—Willows.

**SEND US YOUR WANT LIST  
FOR QUOTATIONS**

Combination Carloads to Eastern distributing points at minimum freight cost.

### OREGON-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

We have a complete line of shade and flowering trees, both whips and heavier branched stock.

Weeping and Upright Flowering  
Cherries, Flowering Crabs,  
Plums and Locusts, Norway,  
Schwedler, and Wiers Maples,  
Laburnum vossii—Oaks—Chinese  
Elm—Mountain Ash—Birch—  
Hawthorns.

#### DOTY & DOERNER, INC.

6691 S. W. Capitol Highway  
PORTLAND 1, OREGON

Melott, secretary, called the meeting to order and presided during the election of new officers, as follows: President, Wayne Melott; vice-president, Sam Rich; secretary-treasurer, Avery H. Steinmetz.

The matter of delegates and alternates for the July meeting at Cincinnati was given consideration. Records showed that Sam Rich and Bert Miller should both serve again, and that another delegate to make up our total of three should be elected. Wayne McGill was elected for a

### AS ALWAYS— OREGON'S BEST SOURCE of GOOD ROSES

But we are entirely sold out of roses for this season, and we will have a very small crop next year.

#### PETERSON & DERING, INC.

*Wholesale Rose Growers*  
Scappoose, Oregon

#### NOTICE

Decreased production makes it impossible to book orders for new customers. For the duration the limited supply is reserved for our regular trade.

**HOWARD ROSE CO.**  
Hemet, California

2-year term. As alternates, Avery Steinmetz has one more year to serve, and E. "Mike" Dering and Wayne Melott were elected to serve 2-year terms.

A report from Executive Secretary



Richard P. White showed that the Oregon chapter paid dues amounting to \$976.24 during the year 1943. The matter of members was given brief consideration, and it seemed advisable to try to secure a few more new members if possible.

President Melott mentioned the importance of giving careful consideration to both production and marketing with the idea of trying to avoid surpluses and cut-throat competition. It seemed to be generally agreed that cooperation in this regard would stabilize our market, and it was suggested that we continue to remind ourselves of this at our various meetings.

Melvin Surface, president of Portland Nursery Club, announced a meeting of that organization on the second Wednesday in June, at which time chapter matters could be discussed if necessary.

A. H. Steinmetz, Sec'y.

#### AIDS DRIVER TRAINING.

In these days of manpower shortages, truck owners have an extra problem in obtaining and maintaining capable drivers. The only solution lies in a highly efficient driver-training program designed to prepare new men for the job and to boost the knowledge and effectiveness of experienced men.

The White Motor Co. has developed a program with material aids for driver training. The company has issued a booklet outlining the necessary steps in the course. This is a practical, detailed guide to the conduct of meetings, so that anyone can put it into practice. The book indicates the order of subjects and the use of training aids.

The company also has prepared a driver's manual which fits into the plan of educational meetings and can serve as a textbook, although it likewise stands on its own legs. A sound slide film, "Wheels Away," is furnished as an aid to the driver-training program. The first half of the film deals with the importance of drivers to the nation's transport system, and the second half presents in a dramatic way many points of vital concern in the proper handling and preservation of equipment. Another film, "To New Horizons," gives the broad story of the motor truck and its importance in our economic life and outlines the proper maintenance methods needed to keep it in efficient operating condition.

The driver's manual, illustrated with sketches and photographs, devotes 158 pages to things the driver

should know about operating and care of his truck.

The books and films represent but a part of the White plan to aid in driver training. The company, in fact, is prepared to help set up driver-training meetings in the quarters of the truck owner or, if the number of drivers is limited, to help arrange for cooperative meetings in which the drivers of more than one organization take part. White branches and distributors will furnish the materials discussed and aid in planning meetings.

#### PENNSYLVANIA CONTROL OF JAPANESE BEETLE.

Japanese beetles have been so effectively controlled during recent years in Pennsylvania that only one small area in Bucks county will be added to the quarantine area in 1944. Dr. T. L. Guyton, director of the bureau of plant industry, reports that the heavily infested areas are in the southeastern part of the state, with the exception of a few scattered townships and cities.

Quarantine regulations have been modified this year to permit shipping out of the area certain nursery items provided they are entirely free of soil particles. The items include true bulbs, single dahlia tubers or small root divisions, orchid plants when grown exclusively in osmunda fiber, trailing arbutus, moss and club moss, ground pine or running pine, aquatic plants, sweet potato draws, soil-free plant cuttings without roots, and soil-free rooted cuttings without root systems heavy enough to conceal larvae of the beetle. Orchids are the only cut flowers that are exempt from quarantine regulations.

Outside the heavily infested area the entire state is classified as a regulated area except portions of Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties. In the regulated areas nursery stock, soil, manure or compost cannot be moved except through proper certification of state or federal inspectors. In the heavily infested areas fruits and vegetables may not be shipped by refrigerator cars or motor trucks between June 15 and October 15 without certification. Shipment of nursery stock may not be made at any time without certification.

E. F. R.

#### BRING IN THE ORDERS.

Of course, the returns that one receives from advertising depend upon the type of merchandise advertised and upon the current demand

for it. Those who have the stock that is currently in request move it easily by listing it in the advertising columns of the American Nurseryman, like this:

"The advertisements run in your paper the past few months have certainly brought us in a nice lot of business. In fact, they have brought in many more orders than we were able to supply, as we oversold on apple and pear grafts, as well as many other items. It looks as if our surplus for the wholesale trade for fall and next spring will be a few thousand 2-year-old apple trees, with a fair supply of shade trees and ornamentals. We also have about an average supply of evergreens." Egyptian Nursery Co., Farina, Ill., May 14, 1944.

#### WANT ADS

Help and Situation Wanted and For Sale advertisements.

Display: \$2.50 per inch, each insertion. Liners: 20¢ line; Minimum order \$1.00.

FOR SALE—A general nursery, located in the largest city of Florida. Established 16 yrs. Good money-maker. Selling because of illness. Will require \$15,000 cash. Write to owner, DAVID SZONN,

4522 San Juan, Jacksonville, Fla.

#### HELP WANTED

Good position open for a person qualified to handle retail correspondence for a mail-order nursery. If interested, write, giving age, qualifications, experience and educational background, also salary expected.

Address No. 310, American Nurseryman, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4.

#### HELP WANTED

Foreman, for a well established Colorado nursery operating about 30 acres; shrubs, trees, evergreens, an acre or 2 of bulbous stock, etc.; doing both wholesale and retail business. Automobile will be necessary to the job, since applicant may not obtain living quarters short of 2 or 3 miles at least.

State salary expected and name any qualifications necessary to the job.

Address Box No. 311, American Nurseryman, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4.

#### HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREE GROWER

Permanent position with a good future for a reliable man to take charge of growing fruit and deciduous shade trees. Should be experienced in budding and planting and have a general knowledge of nursery work of this nature. All equipment is modern. Wire or write.

LEONARD COATES NURSERIES, INC. San Jose, Calif.



**CLASSIFIED ADS**

**Five lines, \$1.00,**  
each additional line, 20 cents,  
per insertion.

Let these little liners move  
your stock easily and cheaply.

**BULBS****TOP SIZE GLADIOLUS BULBS.**

200 each of the following varieties: Red Phipps, Betty Nuthall, Gold Eagle, Minuet, La Paloma, Maid of Orleans and Picardy.

**MATHEWS NURSERY & SEED CO.**  
1216 W. Ridge Rd., Gary, Ind.

**EVERGREENS—Specimen****RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS**

12 to 15 ins. .... \$1.50 2½ to 3 ft. .... \$4.00  
15 to 18 ins. .... 1.75 3 to 4 ft. .... 5.00  
1½ to 2 ft. .... 2.50 4 to 5 ft. .... 7.50  
2 to 2½ ft. .... 3.00 5 to 6 ft. .... 12.50

**BAGATELLE NURSERY**  
Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

**EVERGREENS—Lining-out**

EVERGREENS, own-rooted stock, once transplanted, 4 to 6 ins., heavily rooted.

Biota, nana compacta, Hill's Pyramidal.  
Juniperus, chinensis columnaris, communis ashfordii, Andorra, hibernica, japonica, pfitzeriana, sabina.

Arborvitae, occidentalis, globosa, vervaeneana.  
Retinospora, plumosa, plumosa aurea, squarrosa.

Selected: \$8.00 per 100; \$75.00 per 1000. Medium: \$6.00 per 100; \$55.00 per 1000.

Cash, please.

**KANAWHA GARDENS, Dunbar, W. Va.**

**MAGNOLIA GLAUCOA (Sweet Bay)**

Best liners, heavy, quality stock. 12 to 18 ins., \$5.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15.00 per 100.

**MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.**

**HARDY PLANTS****HEMEROCALLIS (DAY LILY)**

**GORGEOUS NEW OFFERING THIS MONTH**

10 each—100 plants—\$6.75

**WHOLESALE VALUE—\$18.20**

100 each—1000 plants—\$60.00

**MAY—JUNE—JULY—AUGUST FLOWERING**

Donald Wyman, 6-in. frs., rich gold; July, Aug.

Woodlot Gold, 6-in. frs., soft gold; July, Aug.

Patricia, best of all; soft lemon-yl.; July.

Imperator, 6-in. frs., orange-red; July, Aug.

Gold dust, fine deep orange; May, June.

Fulva, fulvous red; June, July.

Sovereign, superb deep yellow; June.

Mulleri, rich yellow; June, July and Aug.

Marcus, deep yellow with ivory tips; July.

Duo-Bloom, new. Produces 2 distinct sets of flowers, first on 24-in. stalks, followed by second set shoulder-high. Deep yellow; June, July, Aug.

**CASH WITH ORDER PLEASE**

**ROBERT WAYMAN, Box A, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.**

**SWEET-SCENTED BLUE VIOLETS.** Heavy-budded, well rooted. \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.

**MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.**

**HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM CATALOGUE.**

Mention the American Nurseryman.

**WONDERLAND NURSERIES**

Ellerson, Va.

**Rainbow Iris collection, very lovely varieties:**

1 each of 25 kinds, \$3.00; 1 each of 50 kinds, \$5.00;

1 each of 100 kinds, \$7.50; labeled.

**Smith Gardens, Clarkston, Wash.**

**HERBS**

Angelica Seedlings, Clives, \$3.00 per 100. Apple

Mint, Curly Mint, Orange Mint, \$10.00 per 100.

**HIGHMEAD NURSERY, Ipswich, Mass.**

**Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties.**

Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa.

**SHRUBS and TREES****LILACS**

Our collection contains 90 per cent of the list published by the Association of Botanical Gardens as "the very finest."

1-yr.-old ..... \$0.25

1½ to 2 ft. .... .40

2 to 3 ft. .... .75

3 to 4 ft. .... 1.25

4 to 5 ft. .... 2.00

(Bushy plants.)

**BAGATELLE NURSERY,**

Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

**DOGWOOD**

Cornus Florida. Quality, heavy stock, 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15.00 per 100.

**MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.**

**PFITZERS, 8 to 10 ins., from 2-in. pots, \$12.00 per 100.**

**DWARF POMEGRANATE, U S D A No. 43798.** Punica Granatum from China, collected in the botanical gardens at Peking by the late F. N. Meyer, agricultural explorer; a very dwarf, double-flowered variety. Plants now ready for field from 2-in. pots, \$10.00 per 100. No order for less than 100 plants.

**HENDRIX & GLASS, Farmersville, Texas**

**PEACH TREES, all leading varieties, budded to order for fall delivery.** Row run, \$9.00 per 100, \$80.00 per 1000. Plum and apricot, 2c per tree higher. Rush your order. We are now budding.

Peach seeds, 1944 crop, for planting purposes, \$2.50 per bu. Chinese Arborvitae seeds now ready, \$2.50 per lb. Send half cash with order. Balance to be paid on delivery.

**RIVERDALE NURSERIES, Riverdale, Ga.**

**HONEYSUCKLE**

**LONICERA HALLIANA JAPONICA (Hall's Honeysuckle).** Strong No. 1, 2-yr. field-grown; 3 to 4 leads, 18 to 20 ins. Carefully graded, selected plants, \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000. Lighter plants, \$20.00 per 1000. Immediate shipment.

**MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.**

**AZALEAS**

For June delivery. Hardy, heavy, pink and white (native). Quality stock, 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15.00 per 100.

**MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.**

**PACHYSANDRA**

From 2½-in. pots.

\$60.00 per 1000.

**NICK'S NURSERY, Anchorage, Ky.**

**VEGETABLE ROOTS****MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS**

1-yr., \$8.00 per 1000; 2-yr., \$12.00 per 1000; 3-yr., \$15.00 per 1000.

1-in. calliper, whole Rhubarb roots, \$12.00 per 100. ¾-in. calliper, whole roots, \$10.00 per 100. Lining-out whole Rhubarb roots, 3 to 4 ins. long, \$4.00 per 100.

**WARREN SHINN, Woodbury, N. J.**

Root Specialist

**WANTED**

**WANTED: Citrus seeds and seedlings, all varieties. Will pay top price for good stock. Also want 50,000 daffodil bulbs and other bulbs.**

**GRIMSHAW CITRUS NURSERY**

Hayward, Calif.

**CUT FLOWERS****GARDENIA SPRAYS**

Bushy, 12 to 15 ins., heavy. \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000, \$75.00 for 2000.

**MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.**

**SUPPLIES****BALL BETTER PLANT BANDS.**

We are all sold out of our regular Ball Better (Spruce veneer) Bands but are now in a position to ship immediately any quantity of following sizes in regular fiber bands. (See inside cover spring catalogue). Also, the new type small flats (Tom Thumb) for selling small plants. No. 1 size holds 1 doz. 1½-in. bands; No. 2 holds 1 doz. 2-in. bands. (Shipped flat—quickly made up.)

**IF YOU'RE IN A HURRY, WIRE US YOUR ORDER COLLECT AND WE CAN SHIP EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY.**

**FIBER BANDS.**

	Per 1000
1½ x 1½ x 2½	\$3.15
1½ x 2 x 3	3.50
2½ x 2½ x 3	3.75
3 x 3 x 3	4.45
3 x 3 x 4	5.25

(Packed in 1000 cartons only; cannot break packages.)

**TOM THUMB FLATS.**

No. 1 size Per 1000 500  
(for 1 doz. 1½-in. bands) \$21.00 \$11.50  
No. 2 size  
(for 1 doz. 2-in. bands) 27.50 13.75  
These are packed in bundles of 100.

All above prices are f.o.b. West Chicago.

Specify shipping instructions, whether FREIGHT OR EXPRESS.

**GEO. J. BALL, INC.**

Box N

West Chicago, Ill.

**GIBALTAE Frost Covers** pay for themselves. Most economical, long lasting, also ideal for wind-breaks. 6 ft. wide, price 50 ft., \$13.75; 100 ft., \$20.00; 150 ft., \$30.00. **NEW AMSTERDAM CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.**

**MEL-LO PEAT.**

A pure Sedge Peat, weedless, no inert matter; contains 2 to 2½ per cent nitrogen, 86 per cent humus; acidity, 5.3 to 5.8. Excellent for seed flats, repotting, vegetable and flower gardens, lawns and shrubs. Place your order early.

2-bu. bags Per bag, F.O.B.

1 to 10 ..... \$1.25

11 to 50 ..... 1.10

51 to 100 ..... 1.00

101 to 200 ..... .90

Mel-lo Peat in bulk. Write for delivered prices. No. C.O.D. Check with orders. Used by the grower, greenhouse, homeowner and golf course since 1933.

**MEL-LO PEAT CO., Elyria, O.**

**COTTONETTE Squares** are best for baling. Saves time and twine. All sizes in stock. Write for prices. **NEW AMSTERDAM CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.**

**FOR A DOLLAR**

you can offer that surplus  
in a classified ad of 5 lines on  
this page—quickly and easily  
turning stock into cash.

**AT ONLY 20c PER LINE**

you can keep a list of specialty items before trade buyers through the selling season at small cost.

Where else will you find so convenient and cheap a sales medium? This is the time to make use of it, when you want cash to pay expenses, taxes, etc.! Don't let stock grow to unsalable size, when there's a way to move it now.

Send your copy (count 6 average words to line) for the next issue to reach us by June 10.

**AMERICAN NURSERYMAN**

343 S. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO 4, ILL.

## Letters from Readers

### PLEA FOR A SMALL NURSERYMAN'S SPECIAL.

For some time it has been in my mind to suggest a wholesale market grouping that I think has been overlooked. I refer to the needs of small nurserymen.

At least one town in nearly every rural county of the United States has some sort of nursery, and small nurseries cluster on the outskirts of our larger towns and cities. The owner of such a business often has to have some supplementary source of income—orchard, vineyard, poultry, etc.—because his sales are strictly seasonal, uncertain and limited. He usually carries a fair standard line of shade and fruit trees, vines and shrubs, but often, and this is especially true of suburban nurseries, he wants to try out new items of which he reads or that he sees advertised. However, he hesitates to stock twenty-five of one size, knowing the plants may be too large to handle by the time customers can see what they will develop into. Chopping out a lot of overgrown stock is a real tragedy to the small nurseryman, who sees an initial expense and years of care come to the stage where the whole investment must be destroyed.

Now, this is the idea that has long been growing in my mind: If wholesale growers, especially those carrying the less-known and newly developed shrubs or trees, would put out a "Small Nurseryman's Special" consisting of one good-size, well grown specimen, that could be planted in the nurseryman's border or a show lot, to grow soon into a show specimen; then five smaller plants of the same, large enough to make salable items by the time the larger one is showing what the variety will develop into, and five smaller liners, to be growing on for later years, the small nurseryman would be able to stock many more of the desirable things without so much danger of large losses.

For example, we have had a customer who has repeatedly asked for a downy shadblow (*Amelanchier canadensis*, we suppose, from Bailey's description), and if we had found a place where we could have bought a specimen bush and a few of two smaller sizes, we should have bought long ago and, no doubt, added an odd and attractive shrub to many local yards. But to make up such a combination of sizes from the ordinary wholesale listing is so al-

most impossible a task that we just gave up the idea of getting any stock. The same holds with certain of the viburnums, weigelas, cydonias and cotoneasters we would like to have. In a recent issue of the *American Nurseryman* we read an advertisement of a new lilac; the description was attractive, but, as usual, it quoted only by the hundred, and so twenty-five is the least one is expected to order, and that of one size. So we sigh, shake our heads and turn the page.

Is this suggestion too revolutionary, or is there a chance we little, local nurserymen may get an opportunity to stock attractive items in a grouping in which we can handle them?

A. F. D.—Mo.

### BLUE SPRUCE SEEDS.

As I browse through trade lists and papers, I see millions of blue spruce seedlings offered at extremely low prices. Many of these are advertised as "grown from hand-picked seeds from blue trees." Personally I have collected many pounds of blue spruce seeds. During the depression (I had little else to do) I collected

seeds for a jobber, and if I wrote on the sack, "From blue trees," I was paid \$3 per pound for the seeds. If I wrote, "Forest run," I received \$1.50. The man who purchased the seeds did not know me and had never seen me.

Yes, I have hand-picked a little spruce seed. In the little Colorado valley where I gathered seeds is a fine blue tree, bluer than any Koster, that nearly always had a cluster of cones near the top. The cones grow only in the tops of the trees. Because this tree stood apart from others it offered little protection for the squirrels, and they never cut the cones. Year after year I looked longingly and passed by. One day, as I stood looking at the cones and wondering if they could possibly be worth the climb, I noticed a number of small birds flitting about and picking the seeds from the opening cones. I knew then good seeds were there. Some years many trees produce empty cones. I took off my coat. My wife, who was with me, said, "You are a fool." I answered, "I suppose so, but I have always wondered about these hand-picked seeds and now I am going to find out about them."

The limbs were so close together I could scarcely squeeze between. Every needle was as sharp as the

## Compiling a New Nursery List

By L. C. CHADWICK

- I. WOODY DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
- II. SELECTION OF NARROW-LEAVED EVERGREENS
- III. SELECTION OF BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Three series of articles on superior varieties of trees, shrubs, vines and ground covers, reprinted from the *American Nurseryman*.

Describe and discuss the best plants among trees and shrubs in various sizes, as well as vines and ground covers.

List uses, culture, characteristics and growth habits, to make easy selection of suitable varieties for various landscape purposes.

Sources of supply of selected plants indicated in list of nurseries.

Each book, 40c per copy—All 3 for \$1.00

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

343 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed is remittance of \$\_\_\_\_\_for

\_\_\_\_\_sets (3 booklets below) COMPILING A NEW NURSERY LIST, \$1.00 per set.

\_\_\_\_\_copies DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, at 40c per copy.

\_\_\_\_\_copies NARROW-LEAVED EVERGREENS, at 40c per copy.

\_\_\_\_\_copies BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, at 40c per copy.

Name.....

Address Street .....

City.....State.....

needle that darns my socks. I tore my shirt; I scratched my nose; my hands were bleeding, but I kept on. I gained the top and pulled off what cones I could reach and dropped them. The descent was nearly as bad as the climb up. When I reached the ground my shirt was in shreds; I was bleeding from a dozen punctures, and I looked as though I had met a wildcat.

For my trouble we had a small bucket of cones, from which I secured a little over one-half ounce of seeds. They almost cost and were worth their weight in gold. You can buy so-called hand-picked seeds from some sources for a few dollars a pound.

Most seeds are collected by boys and girls who wish to earn a little Christmas money. A man can hardly make wages at the prices paid. When I was collecting seeds it was a good day when I made \$5. The temptation to say the seeds came from blue trees was great.

If you know the tricks and the squirrels, you can collect seeds from squirrel hoards and be sure the seeds come from blue trees. If you know the signs the squirrels always leave (unmistakable evidence), it is easy to tell where the cones come from.

Perhaps not more than one-fourth of the trees in the forest are blue; another fourth may be classified as intermediates, and the remainder are green. These trees are more or less colonized. I can take you to a little valley where there are many stately spruces, *Picea pungens*, but there is not a blue tree in the valley. The seeds from such a location are worth little. I can take you to another isolated valley where fifty per cent of the trees are "shiners" and the rest intermediates. Selected seeds from such a location should be worth \$100 per pound, but I have collected them for \$3.

With us a good blue tree is worth \$2 a foot; a green tree is worth 50 cents to \$1 for a Christmas tree. I do not say there are no hand-picked seeds to be had, but believe that most of the so-called hand-picked seeds have been collected from squirrel hoards with varying thought given to the color of the trees. Do not write me. I have no seeds or trees to sell.

Roy P. Rogers.

APPOINTED director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y., effective July 1, Dr. George S. Avery, professor of botany at Connecticut College, New London, Conn., will fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. C. Stuart Gager in August, 1943.

Save  
Time

Save  
Twine

Save  
Labor

## with FELINS ELECTRIC BUNCH TYER

For Bunch Vegetables, Cut Flowers, Nursery Stock



### FELINS

Milwaukee 6

Wisconsin

## CARPENTER TWINES HAVE GONE TO WAR

WHEN AGAIN AVAILABLE  
WE WILL CONTINUE TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CARPENTER'S  
NURSERY TWINES  
GEO. B. CARPENTER & Co.

430 N. WELLS ST., CHICAGO 54, ILL.



## GENUINE MOSS PEAT

Hydraulic pressed bales and smaller resale packages. Sphagnum Moss, Cultivated Peat Humus.

Shipped from Northern plant at Floodwood, Minn., and Hanlontown, Iowa. Annual capacity 1,000 carloads.

Now booking for present and future deliveries.

Write or wire for quotations.

Colby Pioneer Peat Co., Inc.  
Hanlontown, Iowa

## LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN

THE  
BENJAMIN CHASE  
COMPANY  
DERRY, N. H.

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The perfect mulch and soil conditioner  
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### CROWN GALL AND IRRIGATION WATER.

The repeated occurrence of endemic outbreaks of crown gall in stone fruit nurseries on land with no recent orchard or nursery history has been the cause of serious losses that have heretofore been unaccountable. Data are presented by C. O. Smith and L. C. Cochran, in a recent issue of the Plant Disease Reporter, to show that irrigation water can carry the crown gall organism in sufficient quantity to cause infection of a high percentage of peach seedlings, and that it may be an important factor in dissemination in nurseries and orchards when furrow irrigation is used.

In 1941 the junior author reported a case of heavy crown gall infection in experimental nurseries on land which had previously been cropped to grain and which had had no orchard history for about forty years. Commenting on this report, E. M. Hildebrand pointed out that evidence was well established that the crown gall organism could live, as a maximum, not more than two years in soil in the absence of host plants. Subsequent examination of the facts surrounding this case revealed that the nursery was infected by contaminated irrigation water applied at the time of planting to settle the soil around transplanted stock and seeds. Although this water originated in mountain reservoirs and deep wells, it passed in a main conduit directly under a section of peach orchards some five miles from the nursery planting. Inquiry revealed that a section of this main conduit under the orchard had been replaced and the surface drainage water from winter rains on the orchards had been allowed to enter the pipe just prior to the time the nursery was planted. The water used to settle the soil around the seeds and transplanted trees in the nursery was the first to pass through the conduit following the repairs.

In 1941 the nursery was expanded onto grain land not previously receiving irrigation. Water from the same source as that used in 1939 was applied to settle the soil around transplants. Inquiry showed the water to come direct from mountain reservoirs and wells, with no history of passing through faulty pipe or pipe under repair. Examination of seedlings and transplants in 1942 showed the 1941 planting to be largely free from crown gall. Seedlings grown in potted soil taken from adjoining grain fields not receiving irrigation water developed no crown gall. This evidence makes it fairly clear that the report

made in 1941 was a case of contamination and not persistence of the crown gall organism in soil.

In 1943 another disastrous experience with crown gall was encountered in a nursery established at the citrus experiment station at Riverside, Cal. Germinating peach seeds were planted in the nursery row in the spring of 1942, the seedlings to be later budded with standard varieties. At the time when they were dug in February, 1943, they were found to be upward of seventy-five per cent infected with crown gall. The land had not previously been in orchard for several years and irrigation water came from storage reservoirs which were in turn filled from mountain and deep well water from the Gage canal. Further inquiry revealed the practice of returning runoff irrigation drainage water from a sump to the reservoir as a supplement to the Gage canal source and that part of this water passed through furrows in an old prunus stock orchard and a bearing peach orchard, in both of which crown galls on some of the trees were clearly evident.

To ascertain the possibility of infection of artificially uninjured peach seedlings by the crown gall organism carried in water, an infection experiment was set up in March, 1943, as follows:

Five-gallon tin cans were filled with soil that had previously been sterilized with chloropicrin gas. Peach seeds were taken from cold storage and when they had begun to germinate enough to crack the pits, twenty-five seeds were selected and planted in each can. Freshly dug crown galls on peach roots were placed in water and allowed to stand over night. The following morning the galls were removed and approximately one quart of the water was poured over the surface of the soil in each of six separate cans in which the seeds had been planted. Three cans were watered with domestic tap water for controls. Tap water was used to water all the cans during the remainder of the growing season. The resultant peach seedlings were removed and examined in January, 1944. Forty-eight out of ninety trees showed galls, while only five out of sixty-six trees in the control test had galls. The infection on five of the control trees is unaccounted for, but could have resulted from contamination by splashing of water, since the cans were adjoining during the growing season.

Banfield found the crown gall bacteria to be rapidly dispersed from the surface of apple and tomato gall tis-

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sue when immersed in water. Banfield and Mandenburg showed that healthy raspberry plants, when heeled in soil adjacent to galled plants, rapidly contracted the disease. Numerous records in the literature show the crown gall organism to be existent near and on the periphery of the galled tissue and to be able to live for several months in the soil. It is not surprising, then, that when water passes over galled tissue, the water should become a medium of dispersal. The evidence presented indicates that contaminated water, where furrow irrigation in stone fruit nurseries and in bearing orchards is practiced, may be an important agent in disseminating crown gall.

#### REFOREST IN INDIANA.

This spring the strip coal mines of Indiana are to plant more than 2,000,000 trees on more than 2,000 acres of spoil banks. This planting is largely the result of an act of legislation passed in 1941, which requires each company stripping land for coal to plant an acreage equal to that stripped yearly.

The first year's planting under this act was in the spring of 1942, when 2,000,000 tree seedlings were planted. The amount has been increased every year since. This year the total planting would have been 3,000,000 trees except that, because of labor shortage, much planting was postponed until after the war.

Each year, previous to the planting season, a meeting between the strip coal mine operators and the state division of forestry has been held to discuss planting problems and help iron out any difficulties which might be anticipated. The planting survival the first year left much to be desired. For many companies it was the first attempt at planting and because of lack of previous experience and training, many of the plantings were lost. The following year these failures and their causes were discussed and an attempt was made to prevent their future occurrence.

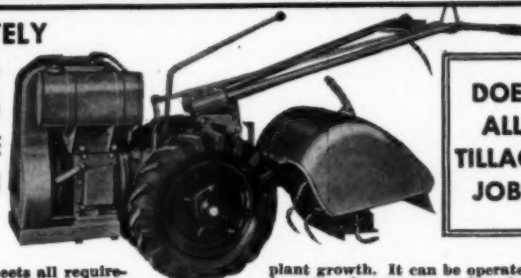
#### SULPHUR HARMS VIBURNUM.

Sulphur fungicides in the form of dusts or wettable sulphur sprays are safe on most shrubs and other ornamental plants. This is not true in the case of certain of the viburnums, reports Dr. Paul E. Tilford, in *Arboretist's News*.

A light application of dusting sulphur to the foliage of *Viburnum carlesii* causes black spots to develop on the leaves, and they drop in a few days. Plants of this variety

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growing near a rose garden are often severely injured and may be defoliated by sulphur dust drifting to the leaves when the roses are dusted to control black spot. Wettable sulphur sprays cause the same type of injury and are often more severe in their effect, particularly on *Viburnum carlesii*. On some of the other viburnums the burn caused by sulphur is brown in color and usually extends in from the leaf margins.

Leaf spot sometimes develops on viburnums, and in these instances it is advisable to use a fungicide. Sprays or dusts containing fixed copper as the fungicidal agent are not injurious to viburnums and should be used, rather than sulphur, when it is necessary to protect the plants from leaf spot.

E. GRANT PERL, Minneapolis, Minn., has seventy-five men busy on a housing job at Wichita, Kan., which involves the use of approximately 80,000 ground-cover shrubs.

JOHN DOERING, formerly with Sears Roebuck & Co., May 15 became buyer of horticultural lines for Butler Bros., national distributors of general merchandise. He will be located at the company's executive offices in Chicago.

THE marriage of Ardis Lorraine Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Watson, Grand Rapids, Mich., to Ensign Morris A. Packer will take place on the afternoon of June 7 at the United States Naval Academy chapel, at Annapolis, Md..

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## CALLUNA VULGARIS.

Heather has not been used abundantly in this country. Its popularity seems to have increased to some extent in recent years, but it still is not used as much as it might be. Its lack of extensive use is due in no small measure to its rather exacting cultural requirements. However, for the gardener who is willing to give it the attention required, this little plant of upright, spreading habit of growth will find several uses.

The heather usually makes a plant from about eight to eighteen inches high. Some types may be dwarfier or larger than this range. For the most part, the plants are upright, spreading and compact. With some trimming they can be kept formal. They are often used in masses where the growth is irregular and somewhat creeping in its nature. This plant is a native of Europe and Asia Minor.

The leaves are opposite, 4-ranked and very small, varying from one-tenth to about one-eighth of an inch in length. Their color varies from bright green to grayish and purplish-green. Yellow and variegated leaf forms are common in the trade. In the fall reddish or reddish-purple shades are not uncommon.

Certainly one of the most interesting features of this little plant is the flowers. In the species they are mostly rosy-pink, but within the varieties and clones white, purple, pink and crimson blooms are found. Both single and double flowers occur. The blooming period is from July to September. The small flowers can be seen in the cover illustration.

As mentioned, the cultural conditions for this plant are somewhat exacting. Plants do best in a moist, sandy or peaty soil of acid reaction. If they are used in exposed situations, considerable winter injury may occur. Plants will respond quite readily where it is necessary to cut them back in the spring. Propagation is readily accomplished by cuttings.

Where the heather can be grown satisfactorily, it has many uses. It can be used in masses to cover large areas and is most effective used in this way. It may be used for massing in more limited areas, as a rock garden plant, as a low hedge, for edging beds and as a small individual plant for foundation planting, borders or beds.

Among the more common varieties and clones of *Calluna vulgaris* are alba hammondi and searlier, with white flowers; atrorubens (alporti), with crimson flowers, and nana, a low compact form with purple flowers.

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The season opened very late and was followed by about 40 per cent of rainy days during the first few weeks of the digging season. Many of our customers received their trees somewhat late, but we have filled all orders.

We are now looking forward to another year. Prospects for the supply of stock are less favorable in Evergreens than in the past. The heavy demand has exhausted supplies in the hands of most growers. Labor conditions have been such that planting has been curtailed the past two or three years, so that there will be, in our opinion, a shortage of material for the coming year.

Our new price list, which probably will include some advances in prices, will be ready by convention time. We urge all of our customers to consider their needs earlier this year than they may be accustomed to do.

We again wish to thank our many customers and friends for the fine volume of business which was entrusted to us this season, and we will continue our efforts to serve you with Evergreens in the future to the best of our ability.

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